

A REFINERY AT BOULDER

Will Be Erected as Soon as the Production Warrants.

PUMPING FROM THE ARNOLD

The Well Will Give Not Less Than
25 Barrels Daily and Probably
Nearer 50 Barrels.

Special to the Gazette.
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Boulder, Jan. 22.—Matters in the oil fields are very bright. The period of doubts and fears pending the starting of the pump on the Arnold well is past. Late today the pumps were started and soon the green fluid was coming to the surface at 60,000-gallon tank. Hundreds watched its advance and the first question on every lip was how great is the yield.

A reliable Pennsylvania expert gave it as his opinion that the well would give not less than 25 barrels per day but that it would in all probability be nearer 50 than 25. This meets the best expectations of those who have invested their money for a 25-barrel well of this high grade oil is better than a gold mine. The certainty of oil in paying quantities in Boulder county has been settled beyond a doubt. The next well to start pumping is the McKenzie. It belongs to the Boulder Oil company and it is expected that this company will give a better yield than the Arnold well, the fact that the hole drilled is larger.

W. R. Rathvon of the United Oil company of Florence was asked his opinion of the oil field and of the permanency of the flow. "The outlook is very bright," he said, "and I believe the oil fields surrounding Boulder will be a permanent producer. The fact that the Arnold well was pumped for three hours today without any diminution of the flow shows that the well is

sary lumber and this is retarding the erection of derricks but everything is going ahead in a solid and businesslike manner, the local people being the heaviest investors. Trains are beginning to bring people from the east and they are eager buyers of land and stock.

Showing the confidence of the Boulder people in the field, the experience of the Rose Crude Oil company may be mentioned. This stock was put on the market at noon today, 100,000 shares being offered at 4 cents. By 7 o'clock 67,000 shares had been sold. They have good territory, 10 acres being close to the McKenzie and the Keystone wells, and over 47 acres adjoining the Standard Oil company's land. Those interested are Senators Charles A. Ward, J. W. Thomas, A. Kinsey, D. L. Wise, E. T. Johnson, D. C. Tishhouse. The Crystal Oil company has ordered the machinery for its first well.

The telephone office here is filled with a steady stream of people and the toll lines are busy from morning till night. In every office and at the hotels crowds of people are talking of oil stocks and planning the organization of companies to develop the oil lands which are owned or leased.

Among the arrivals from Colorado Springs today are J. A. Himebaugh, G. S. Elstun, O. E. Hemenway, Ed Stark, D. P. Sill, J. J. Key, John Matthews of the Chisholm-Matthew company.

	Bid.	Asked
that the well is likely to produce 25 barrels per day and it may produce		

over 50 barrels. The United Oil company has between 2,500 and 3,000 acres of land in the immediate vicinity and intends to sink wells as fast as possible. We will erect a refinery here as soon as the production warrants."

At the Keystone, work is proceeding steadily and the hole is being enlarged. They are drilling 1,000 feet. At the Alamo, the boiler is being put in place. The Centennial is erecting a derrick, as are also the Superior and others.

Lumbermen are short of the neces-

Head Light	25	5
Boulder	25	30
Keystone	15	10
Alamo	4 1/2	7
Interstate	4 1/2	5
Crystal and Oak	4 1/2	5
Centennial	4 1/2	5
Rio Verde	4 1/2	5
Monarch	3 1/2	4
Crystal	3 1/2	4
Rose Crude	3 1/2	4
Denver and Boulder	3 1/2	4
Superior	3 1/2	4

The market was good with a strong upward tendency, the feature being the rise in Alamo, Monarch and Head Light.

ALLEGED SHORTAGE OF
 , FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND

By Associated Press.

Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Sensational reports were published here today of an alleged shortage in the books of Theodore Braemer, who resigned last Sunday as secretary and treasurer of J. & F. Scroth Packing company of this city. The story as at first published alleged a shortage of from \$160,000 to \$400,000, extending over a period of 20 years, and declared that Mr. Braemer had turned over all of his property and chattels in trust pending an examination of the books by experts.

Braemer denied that there was any defalcation but admitted that he had turned over \$72,000 in personal property to Harlan Cleveland, his attorney, and Joseph W. O'Hara, attorney for the J. & F. Scroth company. While Braemer talked freely about the case, the Scroths refused to say anything and the attorneys were also reticent. Braemer is 45 years old and has been with the Scroths 27 years, most of the time receiving \$25 per week as book-keeper and in recent years twice that

work for two or three weeks and counsel say that no reliable statement can be made until that time.

No reports of similar character ever created such a sensation in this city as Mr. Braemer always has been regarded as a man of the highest business and social standing. He owns one of the finest residences in the city and is furnished with all that art could supply. In all of the sensational reports that have been published no reference is made to him as a man or of any bad habits, such as are usually connected with such sensations. The attorneys and other interested persons will give no assurance that the report of the experts on the examination of the books will be made public when completed as they state that every possible difference has already been adjusted satisfactorily by the property that Braemer has turned over in trust. All the interested parties state that they expected after the meeting last Sunday, at which Braemer resigned, that all differences would be settled without the matter ever becoming public.

much as secretary and treasurer. The firm did a business of about \$1,000,000.

Columbus, O., Jan. 25.—Lieutenant Governor Nippert, counsel for the heirs of John Scroth, stated today that when he took hold of the estate of the deceased senior member of the firm of J. Scroth Packing company, he immediately asked when the books of the company were audited and found that they never had been audited. When he asked that this be done his clients gave him an assurance of confidence which he thought to be sincere. He did not regard this as wise business judgment. At a meeting Sunday afternoon he brought the matter to a focus. Mr. Nippert gave out the following statement:

The amount of the shortage is not known at the present time. Braemer did not admit a shortage, but claimed that differences are due to errors in bookkeeping. He has transferred all his property to trustees until the shortage is determined."

PANAMERICANS APPROVE AN INTEROCEANIC CANAL

By Associated Press.

Mexico City, Jan. 22.—The Pan-American conference today adopted resolutions recommending the preservation of archaeological remains; endorsing the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis; providing for sending a message of congratulation to officials of the Buffalo Exposition; endorsing the success of the Panamerican International copyright, and approving an interoceanic canal.

ficial to the development of commerce between the American states and the other countries of the world.

Vice President Taft, for one of the United States delegation, thanked the conference for its resolution unanimously favoring the construction of an interoceanic canal by the United States.

Very many memoranda were submitted in support of the treaty on this subject which had already passed through the conference was thoroughly temperate in tone.

The text of the resolution with respect to an interoceanic canal, which was carried unanimously by acclamation, follows:

"The republics assembled at the international conference in Mexico applaud

the purpose of the United States government to construct an interoceanic canal, and acknowledge that this work will not only be worthy of the greatness of the American people but also in the highest sense a work of civilization and to the greatest degree beneficial to the world.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS GOVERNOR CALLS EXTRA SESSION

Special to the Gazette.

Denver, Jan. 18.—Governor Orman at 6:15 o'clock tonight issued the call for an extra session of the legislature. The session will convene Monday, January 27. The call names seven subjects to be considered by the assembly.

First, the revenue bill.

Second, the consideration of a constitutional amendment relating to public revenues.

Third, the enactment of legislation affecting corporate property of a semi-public nature.

Fourth, to legally enact the Gunnison-Uncompagne canal bill.

Fifth, to correct the error in the employers liability bill.

Sixth, relative to constitutional amendments.

Seventh, to correct an error in the bill providing for the payment of the funds for the St. Louis fair commission.

The call in the morning of the state of Colorado, authorizes the governor to call an extra session of the legislature upon extraordinary occasions.

"Whereas, The Thirteenth general assembly enacted a statute providing a revenue system and a system of assessment for the levy of taxes and thereupon repealed all laws heretofore in force upon the securing of revenue and the assessment of property for taxation; and

"Whereas, The validity of certain provisions of said act of the Thirteenth general assembly have been questioned on account of the alleged irregularity of its passage by said general assembly; and

"Whereas, Numerous railroad and other corporations owning large amounts of taxable property in the state have attacked the validity of certain portions of said act in the courts; and

"Whereas, It is deemed to be in the public interest that the questions thus raised can be determined by the court of last resort of this state; and

"Whereas, The question of the levy and collection of taxes necessary for the support of the state government and state institutions is of so serious a nature and of such importance to the state that it is deemed to be in the public interest that the same be determined by the court of last resort of this state; and

"Whereas, During the month of December, A. D. 1901, proceedings by injunction were instituted by the said corporations in the federal court of Colorado; and

"Whereas, Said court has granted a temporary injunction restraining the state board of assessors, a board created by said act of the Thirteenth general assembly, from performing its duties under the law, being that of assessing the corporate property within the state of Colorado in the manner prescribed by said act; and

"Whereas, It is absolutely necessary to levy and collect taxes for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1901, and 1902, as aforesaid, for the support of the state government; and

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of the state government, and in order that the educational, charitable and penal institutions of the state may continue to be run and operated as by law directed.

"Whereas, There is a possibility that some of the large corporations doing business in the state of Colorado may escape their just proportion of taxes for the year 1901; and

"Whereas, The only apparent remedy is in the adoption of a constitutional amendment or amendments to provide for the collection of said taxes from said corporations; and

"Whereas, The welfare and future prosperity of the people of the state of Colorado demand that legislation be enacted to control quasi-public corporations; and

"Whereas, The Thirteenth general assembly enacted a law providing for the construction of state canal No. 2, and constituting a board of control thereof; and

"Whereas, It has been proven under practical operation that the present law is inadequate and exceeds the power of the board of control sufficient to issue certificates of indebtedness for money advanced, and does not give the board of control sufficient powers in order that the treasurer should pay the same in respect to its construction; and

"Whereas, It appears that in the enactment of the employers liability law by the Thirteenth general assembly, a very grave and serious defect is now apparent, in that there is no third roll of the senate on said bill, of record; and

"Whereas, The correction of the journal of the senate to show said third roll of the senate on said bill No. 2, is vitally essential to the best interests and welfare of the people of the state of Colorado; and

"Whereas, There is a possibility that the constitutional number of amendments to the constitution, to be submitted to the people at any one election, has been exceeded by the Thirteenth general assembly; and

"Whereas, The Thirteenth general assembly enacted a law providing for an exhibit at the St. Louis world's fair, and in making appropriation therefor, provided that the treasurer should pay the same from the general funds, from time to time, on the requisition of the board, signed by the governor; and

"Whereas, This method of paying out the moneys of the state is in violation of the constitution and laws of the state; and

"Now therefore, I, James H. Orman, governor of the state of Colorado, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the constitution and laws of the state of Colorado, hereby issue this, my proclamation, and do hereby declare and proclaim that an extraordinary session has arisen and exists and I do hereby direct and order that the Thirteenth general assembly of the state of Colorado, be convened in extra session upon Monday, the 27th day of January, A. D. 1902, at the hour of 12 o'clock, noon, in the room provided for such purpose in the state capital building, for the purpose of transacting the following business:

"First, to provide the necessary revenue to pay the expenses of the state government and of state institutions for the fiscal year ending November 30, 1901, and 1902, and to enact a revenue law for the state providing for the assessment and collection of taxes and the levy and collection of taxes;

"Second, to enact for submission to the people of the state for adoption or rejection at the next general election a constitutional amendment or amendments relating to the assessment and collection of all general and special taxes; and relating to the collection of taxes from all those corporations which may have escaped or are likely to escape, in whole or in part, their just proportion of the taxes for the year 1901, and fixing the amounts they should pay for said year 1901;

"Third, to enact any and all legislation relating to, or in any wise affecting corporations, both foreign and domestic, of a quasi-public nature;

"Fourth, that a law be enacted giving the board of control of state canal No. 2, power and authority to issue certificates of indebtedness against said canal, said certificates of indebtedness to be in no wise a debt against the state; and the enactment of such other legislation in respect to said state canal No. 2 as may be deemed expedient and proper; and

"Fifth, to make the necessary correction in the senate journal on senate bill No. 2, commonly known as the 'Employers' liability law,' so that the truth and intent of said bill will be made of record;

"Sixth, to recall or rescind any constitutional amendment or amendments not having been submitted to the people at any one election; and

"Seventh, to amend the St. Louis world's fair act, providing for the funds to be paid out of the treasury on warrants drawn by the auditor of state in the customary and usual manner;

"Eighth, to amend the great seal of the state to be affixed at Denver, the state capital, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1902;

"Ninth, to amend the constitution of the state of Colorado, so that the number of amendments to be submitted to the people at any one election, shall not exceed five;

"Tenth, to amend the constitution of the state of Colorado, so that the number of amendments to be submitted to the people at any one election, shall not exceed five;

"Eleventh, to amend the constitution of the state of Colorado, so that the number of amendments to be submitted to the people at any one election, shall not exceed five;

"Twelfth, to amend the constitution of the state of Colorado, so that the number of amendments to be submitted to the people at any one election, shall not exceed five;

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LATEST NEWS FROM MANILA ALLEGED GUN THEIVES ARRESTED

By Associated Press.

Manila, Jan. 18.—A report has been received here that a dugout canoe in which 11 men of Company I, Second Infantry, were traveling is missing and is probably lost. It is believed the men either perished or were captured.

General Wade cabled from Cebu that 35 insurgents surrendered on the island of Bohol last Friday. The authorities here say that this statement is astonishing if accurate as the secret service had failed to learn of the existence of any such body of insurgents on Bohol.

An important capture was made in Laguna province, Luzon, when eight men of the Eighth infantry, captured a woman insurgent named Aqueda Kasabang. She recently commanded an insurgent force of 800 men, 300 of whom carried rifles while 500 were armed with bolos. For six years past she has been leading insurgent bands against the Spaniards and the Americans. General J. Franklin Bell is still active in Batangas province, Luzon. A report came from this province in which the insurgents were defeated with severe loss resulting in the wounding of one American officer and the killing of one private.

Col. J. Wint of the Sixth cavalry, who is operating in Batangas and Laguna provinces reports numerous engagements.

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General Chaffee says the prolongation of guerrilla warfare is due to the physical character of the country and to the nature of the warfare carried on by the insurgents, who in the same manner to the humanity displayed by the American troops of which the insurgent troops take advantage; and to the fear of assassination on the part of those natives who are friendly disposed toward the government.

Municipal and provincial governments are being organized. These governments have received a practical trial. They constitute the only certain and reliable method of ascertaining the progress of the insurgents toward self-government.

According to the opinion of army officers the disaster to Company 'V' of the Ninth infantry at Balangiga, Samar, when 48 men were killed, is attributed to the too great confidence of these men in territory which they assumed to be pacified.

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THE OUTLOOK FOR COLORADO SPRINGS.

AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR, in the period of quiet following the holiday activity, it is customary for the merchants to take stock of their present possessions and to survey as best they can the prospects of their business for the coming year.

Such an occupation at the present time is profitable, not only to those who are engaged in retail or wholesale trade, but also to all those who are concerned in any way with the larger affairs which affect the development of our city.

Such a survey is the more fitting at the present time, because there have happened within the past few days a number of events that have a most important bearing upon the future of this city, and also because there are in progress at the present time several large enterprises that will work most powerfully for the advancement of our interests and the upbuilding of our city affairs.

In looking over the broad field of Colorado Springs business, in its widest sense, there is a reasonable justification for the conclusion that at no previous time in the city's history was there so much evidence of permanent prosperity or so great a proof of a large growth for the immediate future as exists at the present time.

One of the most important things affecting the future development of the city is the large and comprehensive system of street and suburban electric railways now in process of construction. A year ago practically all that the city possessed in the way of rapid transit was two lines extending through the city at right angles to each other. The service upon these lines was seriously hampered by insufficient equipment, both on the rails and in the power house. At the present time there is under construction and to be completed in the near future a comprehensive system that will give ready access to every part of the city and its suburbs, while the improvements that have already been made in the service form the best ground for an opinion of what this will be when the lines are in complete working order. That such a modern system of rapid transit will prove a most powerful benefit to all the business and property interests of this city, and a most important stimulus to its growth is attested by the common experience of other cities and by the general opinion.

Another very important present development in the city's life is the growth of the industrial features of the city. The construction at the same time of two such important establishments as the Portland mill and the new Telluride Reduction works cannot fail to have an important influence. They will build up and maintain two new suburbs, each having a large population with steady employment at profitable wages, and each contributing to swell the volume of business of this city. Other enterprises of the same or a similar nature are now projected and may reasonably be expected to materialize in the near future.

Connected with these industries and having a most important relation to any plans for the future, are the coal mines located northeast of the city, and almost within the city limits. Already there has been built up at these mines a most important business, and around them there have been established a number of small towns that are now rapidly growing and that promise to be an important addition to our city's business and population. The presence of this large deposit of easily-workable coal of good quality insures not only an abundant supply of fuel for domestic purposes in this city, and a most important factor in our trade with other parts of the state, but it also means power easily available for manufacturing purposes, which may be conveyed over electric wires to any part of the city and used there in any quantity that may be required.

Of especial importance at the present time is the movement recently inaugurated and now under such good headway to promote, more than has been done in recent years, the development of those important resources that consist in our climatic and scenic advantages. Mountain scenery and winter sunshine are sufficient to increase our population very much above what we now possess, and to bring here at all times of the year a larger number of tourists than we have ever thus far accommodated. For this kind of business the city is now better prepared than it ever has been, and in the near future it is certain that it will be much better prepared than it is now. Very great progress has been made recently in the matter of hotel accommodations in this city. In the near future we hope to chronicle the beginning of work upon a large modern hotel of the class of the Antlers or the Hotel Colorado, at Manitou. The sanitarium project now successfully launched by the help of General Palmer's magnificent donation is another important feature of the development of this portion of our resources. The outlook in Colorado Springs as a health and tourist resort for summer and winter is better than it has ever been before, and the promises of largely-increased population and additional business from this source are both reliable and satisfactory.

For the past few years the mining interests of Colorado Springs have come to occupy first place in the thoughts of our people, and of a large number of our friends outside. There is every reason to believe that the future years, far from showing any decrease in the volume of business, or any change in the position that this city has acquired as a center for mining investments will bring an increased volume of business and a firmer establishment of our title as the principal center for mining investment and mining speculation in the Rocky Mountain region. Within the past few months there has been a general movement among the brokers, the investors and the promoters of this city to widen their field of operations. The results that have been obtained along this line are most encouraging, and in the near future we shall expect to see a period of interest in mining matters that will far surpass anything that has hitherto been experienced.

The week just passed showed the largest business in building permits for residence purposes that the inspector's office has ever known, the total for the week amounting to \$105,000. This was all for buildings of moderate size and included none of the larger business blocks or public buildings.

With the rapid increase of the city in population and area, with the development of its business along so many and so varied lines, with such exceptional natural resources as we possess, and with the unfailing enterprise and energy of our citizens, the outlook for Colorado Springs is indeed most favorable, and we face the future with a spirit of hope and confidence that is in itself one of the best and surest guarantees of the fulfillment of our desires.

THE BOULDER OIL FIELD.

THE Gazette needs to make no apology to its readers for devoting special space and prominence this morning to the recent oil discoveries at Boulder. The subject is an important one to all the readers of this paper, and especially to those enterprising men of Colorado Springs who are already in the field and have thus far made investments that have materially assisted towards the development of this new addition to Colorado's productive wealth.

The story told elsewhere is an interesting one. It is written for Gazette readers by a regular member of the Gazette staff, whose only purpose has been to tell things exactly as they are, without exaggeration, without depreciation, and without any prejudice for or against any locality, person or interest.

WHERE THE GOLD COMES FROM.

SEVERAL times recently the remark has been made that the Colorado Springs brokers did not put the gold in the ore, and the inference intended to be drawn from this remark is that no great amount of credit is due to the Colorado Springs mining promoters for the growth and the development of the Cripple Creek district.

Of course the remark is absolutely true. The brokers did not put the gold in the rock, and they did not add or subtract a single particle from the amount in the eternal hills.

But it is equally true that if it were not for the brokers and the mining men of Colorado Springs the gold that was in the Cripple Creek mountains would have remained there, and the district would have remained as little known and as unproductive as other districts in the state that have failed to receive the proper means for their development.

There is hardly a mine in the district, with two exceptions, the Independence and the Portland, that could have furnished the money for its own development. Outside capital was a necessity for the opening of the mines, and it was the Colorado Springs brokers, beyond any question, who secured the sums necessary to build the shaft houses and the railroads, to buy the machinery and to build the mills and the reduction works that were required before the gold in the rocks could be made available.

It is not the gold in the rocks that has made Cripple Creek great, but the gold that has come out of the rocks. It could not have come out if it was not there, to be sure, but it could not have come out if there were not invested capital to bring it out, and if there were not men with the acquaintance and the ability to secure the attention and the interest of capitalists.

There is too much of a disposition at the present time to decry the services of those who have promoted the

development of Cripple Creek. There is no desire on our part to claim that they are "the whole thing," but they certainly are entitled to a large measure of credit for what has been accomplished, and the Gazette at least will never hesitate to give them recognition for what they have done.

The richness of the Cripple Creek rock is the material out of which its greatness has been built. The hand that reared the structure and planned it was the hand of the Colorado Springs promoter and the instrument with which he worked was the incorporated mining company.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE campaign which has just begun in France is for the election of members of the chamber of deputies, which is the lower house of the French parliament. The deputies are elected every four years by universal suffrage, and each citizen twenty-one years old not actually in military service, and who has a six months residence in any one town, has the right to vote. The chamber is now composed of 534 deputies, and each arrondissement elects one deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000 it is divided into two or more constituencies.

The issues of the present campaign concern the administration of President Loubet and of the prime minister, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. M. Loubet was elected president in 1899 to succeed President Faure, who had died in office. The late history of the French republic had not been entirely satisfactory. President Carnot was assassinated in 1894, and President Casimir-Perier, who was in office from June, 1894, to January, 1895, resigned his position because, as he said, the responsibility was placed upon him when he had no authority. Upon the death of President Faure in 1899, the task of choosing his successor seemed a most difficult one, and M. Loubet owed his election rather to the fact that he had few active enemies than that he was possessed of striking qualifications for the office. President Loubet, however, has proven himself well adapted for the position and has commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. The opening speech of the campaign laid stress upon the fact that under this president and this prime minister, the republic seemed to be more firmly established than ever before. These claims are supported by general opinion, and there seems to be no good reason to believe that the government will not win a general victory in the coming election.

Mr. F. L. Rouse assumes the position of county commissioner with the good wishes of the people of this city, who have a large measure of confidence in his ability, and a complete trust in his integrity. He will find plenty to do and a very hearty recognition for whatever he may do well.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

VERY much against his own desire, and against the desires of the great majority of the people of this state, Governor Orman has found it necessary to call an extra session of the state legislature for the purpose of remedying the blunders and correcting the errors of the regular session.

While the people sympathize with the governor in the extreme reluctance with which the decision for an extra session has been reached, they will agree with him that the re-assembly of the legislature is an urgent and an unavoidable necessity. Recent decisions of the courts upon the laws passed or attempted by the regular session have left no alternative, and Governor Orman has been compelled to accept that horn of the dilemma which Governor Thomas avoided only with extreme difficulty and danger.

It is certainly significant of the low degree to which our political affairs have fallen that two successive legislatures have shown themselves so incompetent—to use no harsher word—that governors of their own party have been plunged in indecision as to which was the worse calamity for the state, to suffer the results of their acts and omissions or to run the risks of an extra session. The severest condemnation that has been heard upon the acts of the Twelfth and the Thirteenth general assemblies of this state has come not from Republicans but from those who were party associates of the majority of the legislators and who by their votes assisted in placing them in their positions of responsibility and power. And while others may be more emphatic or eloquent in their condemnation of the acts of the Thirteenth general assembly, nothing can be more impressive in condemnation than the proclamation of the governor of their own party who finds it necessary to specify for change or correction nearly, if not quite, every one of the significant acts of that legislature.

But the people of the state of Colorado care less about condemnation than they do about reform. They do not desire any further exposition of fusion incompetence or blundering. What they do want is a fair, reasonable and effective revenue law that will furnish the money for the necessary expenses of the state, that will discriminate for or against no one, that will compel all corporations as well as individuals to pay a just share of taxation and that will not be pulled to pieces by the first clever lawyer that is hired to fight it in the courts.

Outside of this matter of taxation, the governor has outlined an extensive program for the extra session and one that may afford opportunity for a much longer session than either the governor or the people would like to see.

The governor has very wisely and properly included in the call the amendment of the St. Louis world's fair bill, so that the technical objection to the payment of warrants may be avoided. The sentiment of the people of the state is overwhelmingly in favor of proper representation at the fair, and the punctilious objections that have been raised have found no approval except in the narrowly selfish quarters where they originated.

The regulation of the affairs of state ditch No. 2, and the amendment of the employers' liability bill, as well as the opportunity for the recall of the constitutional amendments now pending before the people of the state will afford ample ground for discussion.

If the extra session accomplishes the work set before it with reasonable speed it will not only gratify the people, but it will also surprise them. The Gazette hopes that this may be the case.

OIL DEVELOPMENTS IN COLORADO.

TWO RECENT oil discoveries in the state are of prime importance to the general interest. The first of these took place in the north central portion in the county of Boulder and near the town of that name. The geological formation at this point is similar to that at Florence, and the strike there is an indication that oil may be found along the eastern foot of the mountains wherever the local conditions are favorable to its collection. If the rocks are broken or inclined so that the oil runs away instead of accumulating in a reservoir, of course the particular strata where it is formed will be barren at that point. But favorable conditions undoubtedly exist at many other places besides Boulder and Florence. The recent discovery will serve to stimulate prospecting, and Larimer, Boulder, Weld, Jefferson, Arapahoe, Douglas, El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano and Las Animas counties may be considered as offering a fair field for enterprise along this line.

The other discovery of oil was made at De Beque, which is located upon the Grand river in the northern part of Mesa county and about 25 miles northeast of Grand Junction. This discovery is not less important than the one at Boulder. De Beque is situated near the southern border of an oil territory, which extends across the western end of four large counties, Mesa, Garfield, Ito Blanco and Routt, in Colorado, and across the lines west into Utah and north into Wyoming. The development of this field offers a magnificent opportunity for prospectors and investors, and it will in time come to be one of the great resources of the state.

Strange as it may appear, these two immense oil territories do not comprise all the possibilities of the state in this line. Another field is known to exist in Archuleta county, the boundaries of which have not as yet been determined, and there are possibly other fields in other parts of the state.

The discoveries that have been made within the past year, at De Beque, Boulder, Pagosa Springs, and elsewhere occasion no surprise to those familiar with the geological features of the state. They do go far to verify the hopes and anticipations that have been formed, and there is little doubt that succeeding discoveries will bear out still further the anticipations of those who expect to see one of the great oil-producing regions of the country opened up in Colorado.

A NEW ROAD NEEDED.

THERE ought not to be any hesitation or delay in opening up a new county road from Colorado City south to the present county road to the poor house from Colorado Springs. As we are informed, the records show that a county road along this line has already been laid out, but so far it has been unimproved, and at the present time a substantial bridge across Fountain creek and considerable work on the road itself is necessary to make it serviceable.

At the present time there is no highway leading from Colorado City to the south, and in view of the extensive improvements now being made in this section, the construction of this road is a matter of immediate importance.

It is the more essential that something should be done at once toward making a good road here, because promises to this effect were made at the time the Telluride reduction works were established in their present location. This new establishment is a very important addition to local industry, and everything reasonable should be done to facilitate its work and to aid in its construction. About \$200,000 will be spent in completing the present plant, and its importance as a local industry and as a stimulus to Cripple Creek gold production is scarcely to be overestimated.

Besides that, the new road will furnish a highway between Colorado City and the new Portland mill. Along its line there are in prospect important suburban additions, which will depend upon the two large mills and

other establishments likely to be built in the near future. It certainly ought to be the policy of everyone to assist in every possible way the local industrial developments, and we cannot believe that the immediate construction of this road will be opposed by any one who is familiar with facts in the case.

THE AUSTRALIAN LAND TAX BILL.

IN HIS CALL for an extra session, the governor of Colorado, according to the request of many prominent business men of the state, has included in his legislative program the recalling or rescinding of any constitutional amendment now waiting for submission at the next general election. While this part of the governor's summons is general in its terms and applies equally well to all the six amendments now pending, it is understood to refer more particularly to what is known as the Bucklin bill, or the Australian land tax amendment, against which a strong petition was presented to the governor recently.

In view of the present interest in the matter, it is well to see exactly what this Bucklin law is, and what is meant by the Australian land tax bill. The bill itself will be found on page 95 of the Colorado session laws of 1901, and is as follows:

"An act to submit to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado amendments to article X of the constitution of Colorado.

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Colorado:

"Section 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado at the next general election for members of the general assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following amendments to the constitution of the state of Colorado, which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall be valid as a part of the constitution.

"Sec. 2. Section 9 of article X of the constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 9. Once in four years, but not oftener, the voters of any county in the state may, by vote at any general election, exempt or refuse to exempt from all taxation for county, city, town, school, road and other local purposes, any or all personal property and improvements on land; but neither the whole nor any part of the full cash value of any rights of way, franchises in public ways, or land, exclusive of the improvements thereon, shall be so exempted: Provided, however, that such question be submitted to the voters, by virtue of a petition therefor, signed and sworn to by not less than 100 resident taxpayers of such county, and filed with the county clerk and recorder, not less than 30, nor more than 90 days before the day of election of the members of the state of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. The rate of taxation on property for state purposes shall never exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to rights of way, of franchises in public ways, or land, the full cash value of which may be taxed at each additional rate, not exceeding two mills on each dollar of assessed valuation, as shall be provided by law, after exempting all personal property and improvements thereon from such additional rate of taxation.

"Sec. 1. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all the said amendments as a whole shall prepare and deposit his ballot whereon shall be printed the words 'For Australian Land Tax System' and 'Against Australian Land Tax System,' and shall indicate his choice by placing a cross opposite one or the other of said group of words. Any elector not voting as aforesaid, may express his approval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments by similarly designating any amendment so approved or rejected by number in the order in which it appears in this act. The official ballot shall be so prepared as to afford the electors the opportunity to express their choice as herein provided.

"Sec. 5. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either or any of them, shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the state for the canvass of votes for representatives in congress."

This quotation of the law in full establishes the fact that it is not the purpose of this law to make by itself, any change in the present revenue law of Colorado. It proposes two such changes to the people, and leaves it to them to decide whether the changes shall be made or not. If the amendments are rejected, the present conditions continue exactly as they now are.

If, however, the amendments to the constitution proposed by this act of the legislature are approved by the people at the next general election, then by the second amendment the limit of taxation on land, rights of way, and franchises in public ways is raised from four mills per dollar to six mills per dollar, while on personal property and improvements on land, the old limit of four mills per dollar is maintained. And by the first amendment the people of any county in the state, without regard to any other county, may exempt personal property and improvements from any taxation and collect all local taxes from lands, rights of way, and franchises in public ways.

If the amendments should be approved by the people of the state it is quite certain that some counties would try the new plan, and it is equally certain that other counties would not try it until experience elsewhere had demonstrated its wisdom or folly.

In spite of the opportunity offered by the governor, it is not likely that any amendment proposed to the people by the assembly at its recent session will be withdrawn unless it interferes in some way with other necessary legislation. The legislative act in these cases does not create law; it simply gives the people the opportunity to make the law, if they so desire. It is unlikely that the legislature that has voted by a two-thirds majority, to submit the question to the people, will now refuse to let the people express their opinion.

All this is aside from the merits of the question. Whether it is wise and proper to adopt in Colorado at the present time the modified form of the Australian tax system proposed by the Thirteenth general assembly is a question that will come before the people for frequent discussion in the next few months. Our present purpose is merely to give the facts that must serve as a basis and a preliminary to any intelligent discussion of the matter.

A COLORADO SPRINGS SANITARIUM.

IT HAS BEEN KNOWN for some time to a narrow circle that a movement was on foot to secure what has always been recognized as one of the greatest advantages this city could seek, namely, a first-class, modern sanitarium, fully equipped according to the best ideas of up-to-date science, and of equal rank with the best of similar establishments elsewhere.

Such a project has been frequently discussed in the history of this city, and its advisability and the benefits that would accrue to the city from it have been recognized by all. But for one reason or another it has been impracticable to get the project fairly launched and the matter has remained as one of the things that ought to be done—but wasn't.

The meeting of the chamber of commerce last evening was selected as an opportune time for the disclosure of the progress that had been made upon the project and for the welcome announcement that General William J. Palmer, to whom the city is already indebted for so many benefits, had, by a most generous gift of land and money given the new enterprise a most substantial foundation and gone far towards securing its ultimate success.

That such a sanitarium will be a success and that there are good and sufficient reasons why it should be located at Colorado Springs, does not admit of any doubt. Such an institution would be of very great general benefit to the city, and it would undoubtedly bring to the city large numbers of permanent residents, in addition to those who for a time were guests or patients within its walls.

WEB CORA'S WISDOM.

By William Glendinning

(Written for the Gazette)
As wee, wee gold-haired Cora sits,
Slow stitching at her mamma's dress,
Such stitches for doll's rags she'd make,
As 'neer were seen on her mamma's dress.
Her lips she sweetly prattle,
With questions simple yet so wise,
On Social Problems, Nature's laws,
Flowers, birds, bees, stars—
The skein;
They'd puzzle hoary-headed Sages,
Nay, to distraction they would drive,
All cloistered thoughts of ever,
None but her mamma's words,
Of those queer questions heard
Withal, that then elude wonder,
'Tho' heaped again and yet again,
The mother's joy, the father's pride,
And sitting there with thoughtful
Her winsome prattle runs like—

"Say, mamma, how do I happen
To come from de wild bee and de
Slow stitching at her mamma's dress,
No summer-moon's never seen,
An' when de cove snow falls,
On all de woods in winter's
An' lonesome me an' doll's
Where goes de birds, an' de
flow'rs?
Say, mamma, does dey all
When birds don't sing an' de
deep;
Or only goes to sleep right
An' prays de Lord their souls
flow'rs?"

"An' mamma, if dey all there,
Oh, I would like—so I like to see,
Does dey just lay there all de
Or all de souls to Heaven strap,
Just same as Jesus said 'bout me,
An' papa, an' my doll, an' you,
How's de way, 'bout de
De golden stars—how all de
Cause, mamma, Cora doesn't
Such pretty things as 'em come de
An' allus lay dead all de
An' never go up 'bove de sky?"

"Cause, dey're so awful
Dey doesn't tear their little
Don't cry when dey must go,
Don't muss their curls,
socks;
An' mamma, dey all say,
Like deed dogs, 'fore de
Cause, often I see just de
Flowers, birds, an' bees, an' de
I see laid 'em down among de
An' heard 'em say 'bout de
Like I says 'my nightgown,
An' now I lays me down de

"An' mamma, say, bees, but
Dey doesn't never read no
So 'bout religion makes no sense,
An' dey doesn't say white, no
Dey doesn't mind 'bout Me,
An' worry 'bout no Catechism,
Dey got no schools in de
No doctors, too, to make 'em
An' mamma, 'cause they say
An' looks so tenny an' so
You tink dey can't do
But, oh, dey every one can do
like?"

"Cause, allus when de yellow
In summer comes down off de
I plays 'em, an' hears 'em
Oh, mamma, 'bout Me,
For me, birds, bees, an' butterflies,
All 'thru' de every summer,
To play together, laugh, an' de
An' I knows every word de
No, mamma, birds, bees, butterflies,
An' all de de de cannot do
Without 'em what would be
like?"

"With no stars how would be
An' mamma, you has allus
That all de de de de de de de
That's deed, goes there, an' de
dood?—
Pshaw! Wouldn't like de
flow'rs;
An' mamma, I'll be awfully
An' all de de de de de de de
An' sees de flow'rs we all know,
An' birds, an' bees, all sing,
Yes, I tink I shall see again,
Rose, daisy, harebell, golden,
An' birds, an' bees, an' butterflies,
Wi' Cora's Jesus, mamma's

OWED TO THE SHORT

(Written for the Gazette)
There's the splendor that was
There's the glory that was
But we know a brighter splendor
And we find it here at home
All the Alps and Himalayas
All the mountains of the world
'Can't surpass the wealth of beauty
Of this state of yours and mine
All the fairy tales and legends
Of a time that's passed away
All the scientific wonders
The answer to the world's toils
All the artist can imagine
All the engineer design
Are excelled in magic beauty
On the Cripple Creek Short Line

Oh, those mountains pierce the
Till its radiance glimmers there
And the clouds in golden glory
Float across its field of blue
And the heart-seek soul and
Feels the harmony divine
Of this state of yours and mine
On the Cripple Creek Short Line

There are minarets and towers
There are stately domes and
There are lovely snow-capped
There are lovely valleys there
And the ancient moated castles
Frowning down upon the River
Looks on scenes of greater beauty
Than the scenes upon this line

There's a vision and a splendor
When the plains come into view
And one seems to see the ocean
In the misty rim of blue
And the eyes of land-locked
With unbidden tear-drops
As they see the far-off
From the Cripple Creek Short Line

There's a strength and there's
In the everlasting hills
There's a gleam of joy and glad
In the leaping sparkling falls
There's a benediction ever
Than the murmur of the pine
And it falls on all who travel
O'er the Cripple Creek Short Line
—Ellis M.

Chances to Trade—After
To trade: A blotter, filigree
For anything of which I've got
A book of verse on moonlight
For some good novel, paper
For a little of the purple
For one of black or sobriety
And calendars—a motley stack
For poker-chips or golf-balls

To trade: An inkstand, and
For one of heavy hammered
A set of unbecoming
For one of Persian lamb, like
A poky silver chateleine
For one of gold, with nicks
A lather purse and belt
For ones to match my green

To trade: A handkerchief and
For skates, or also a shot-gun
A stupid book of history
For one of fiction, land
A napkin-ring, got my name
For any kind of funny game
A sled that girls have—high
For one that goes like sixty

To trade: A balance beam
For one of heavy
A book where only stubs
For one I had a month
A seal-skin coat which
For my spouse's form de
A rug, a plate, a
An old house, a
—Edwin L. Babin in Leche

bearing us in their hands and lifting
 us up when we are fallen. Their faces
 sadden us when we do well, and grow
 very sad at us when we sin. Aye! and
 some way those that we speak of
 and think of as in heaven love us still
 with all the old love of earth and all
 the new love of heaven together.—
 Robert Collyer.

NEWS OF EL PASO COUNTY TOWNS

FALCON

One of the most enjoyable social events of the winter was the party given by Mrs. Nellie Smith at her ranch house on Tuesday evening, January 7. There was splendid music and dancing was indulged in by those who wished. Most delicious refreshments were served. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Ed Garrett, Miss Bell, Mr. and Mrs. John Brown, Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. McEwen, Mr. and Mrs. McGinnis and Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Cuthbert and daughter Bessie, Miss Hesse, Dr. Craig, Medford Barfield, A. P. Alby, George Robinson, Frank Wood and son, Edmond Butler, Tom Alexander and Jim Cook.

Logan Temple, Rathbone Sisters, installed the following officers on January 8: M. E. C. Marguerite Dyer; P. C. Lillie Dyer; E. J. Evans, manager; Annie Evans; M. of R. and C. Emma S. Logan; M. of F. Susan E. Cuthbert; P. of T. Aurelia Thompson; G. of O. Jennie Dyer. After the installation a nice lunch was served to their families and the Knights.

Mrs. Park and Mrs. Patterson were Cripple Creek visitors on Wednesday. Mr. S. J. Dyer returned from his visit at Denver, Boulder and Lafayette on the 9th. Mrs. Dyer visited Mr. Zillman's family at Boulder, finding them well and Mr. Zillman getting along nicely with his recuperation at the university. Mrs. Dyer remained in Denver for a longer visit with her daughter and on Wednesday Misses May and Alma went up to spend a few days and return with their mother.

A. B. Dotson came out from Roswell on Wednesday night and he and Nels Sarsen were initiated in the mysteries of the "Choppers."

H. H. McEwen has been confined to the bed for several days with rheumatism. He is under the care of Dr. Hill. D. T. Cuthbert went to Roswell for a few days on Tuesday, as agent McCarty was ill. He was relieved by C. Rabourne but the night office closed Friday night, Mr. Rabourne going to Denver.

Clarence Wood went down to the Cuthbert ranch on Thursday to look after things until Mr. Wharton's return. The ladies of Logan Temple, R. S., expect to give an invitation dance and supper on February 14. Good music, a good supper and a good time generally is promised all who attend. Mr. Benjamin Robinson was a Springs visitor on Monday. He was summoned as a juror and released on account of his wife's illness.

The community was shocked to hear of the death of Will Cull. He was well-known in this place and his friends were pained to hear of his life had been sacrificed by an accident.

Wallace Miller spent Sunday at his father's, returning to the Springs this morning. Seagle Kelley went to Denver this morning to see his brother Shannon, who is at the C. F. & I hospital suffering from a broken leg which he received while at work at Walsenburg. His many friends hope for his speedy recovery.

MONUMENT

Mr. Isaac Gutshall of Table Rock spent a few days last week with his son in Denver, returning Sunday.

Mr. Ed Wise came up Sunday to move his family to Colorado Springs where they will make their home. Work has been begun on the new road between Monument and Lake. Mr. William Bartels has charge of the gang. When completed this will shorten the distance between the two towns about two and a half miles.

Mr. and Mrs. Shemwell and Miss Pring of Colorado Springs spent Saturday and Sunday with their sister Mrs. William McConnell.

Mrs. W. S. McLaughlin and Ella Watts were shopping in Colorado Springs Saturday.

Mr. Rhudy and Mr. Dan Eppler of Elbert were visitors in Monument last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Stout and son Wayne, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walker and son Ralph, and Mr. and Mrs. McAlroy will start for California Tuesday where they will spend three months sight-seeing and recuperating.

Miss Florence Gutshall returned home Wednesday after a month's visit with relatives in Denver.

Miss Mattie McConnell spent Sunday with Mrs. Doughty's parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Walker.

The friends of Mr. Will Pring gave him a surprise on the evening of his 31st birthday. After a pleasant evening spent in games and music, a dainty luncheon was served. The guests departed wishing Mr. Pring many happy returns of the day.

Mr. Henry Martin unloaded a car of coal for Mr. Lloyd Monday.

Mr. E. A. Turner formerly of this place but now of Eastonville is here with the road gang.

Miss Mattie McConnell spent last week with her mother in Colorado Springs.

Rev. Mr. Bell moved his family here from Colorado Springs Friday. The family of Mr. Monument are glad to welcome them.

Miss Baker of Colorado Springs is visiting at the Walker ranch near Husted.

Ice men hope the present cold weather will continue until the ice is thick enough to put up.

Died—At his home near Colorado Springs, of Bright's disease, Saturday, January 13, John Parker, Mr. Parker formerly lived on the Wetly ranch two miles south of town. About two years ago he was married to Miss McArthur and moved to the ranch near the Springs where he died.

The Women's association will meet at Mr. Kirk's Thursday, January 23. All members requested to be present.

Mr. Gutting is on the jury at Colorado Springs.

Little Russell Foster aged six years died at his home near Spring Valley, Wednesday, January 15 of scarlet fever. He was buried at Table Rock, Thursday, January 16.

Mr. and Mrs. John Nees visited a few days last week at the Foster home near Peyton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Younger entertained a few friends at their home Thursday evening.

Mr. Carlisle of the Trading and Transfer company of Cripple Creek was in town Monday.

CHEYENNE BOULEVARD TO BE WIDENED

Through the efforts of W. S. Stratton, Cheyenne boulevard is to be widened and made one of the finest thoroughfares in the west. The county commissioners are giving Mr. Stratton assistance in carrying out his plans.

The new double track line of the Colorado Springs & Suburban Railway company to the canon runs along the boulevard and as soon as the line is in operation it is expected to open up a most attractive residence section. Some time ago Mr. Stratton had a conference with the county commissioners in reference to the widening of the boulevard. Mr. Stratton was authorized to secure funds from the property owners along the thoroughfare, transferring enough ground to widen the avenue 20 feet. Mr. Stratton did this and the board of directors transferred the land to the county where it was recorded yesterday in the county clerk's office. The county had to pay nothing for the land.

The present width of the boulevard is 30 feet. The deeds transfer feet on each side of the road. Those who gave this land to the county were Mark L. Dorr, John Wolfe, Mary E. Johnson and the Cheyenne Park Land & Water company.

By the exploding of a keg of powder in the Pike View coal mine yesterday morning four men were painfully burned, one of them so seriously that his life is in jeopardy. Although the attending physician says his recovery is probable, the victims were Joe Merino, Pete Flavin, William Greenfield and Arthur Lauterman. Merino is the most seriously injured and is in the hospital at St. Francis hospital under the care of Dr. McKinnis.

The accident occurred at 7 o'clock in the morning. The men had descended into the mine in a cage, one of them carrying a keg of powder on his shoulder. As they stepped from the cage it is said that the man who was carrying the keg dropped it. There was a small explosion of powder in the cage and it exploded.

All four men who were near were injured. Merino was burned about the face, arms, hands and legs. The others were painfully burned, but not seriously.

Greenfield and Lauterman suffered the least, and after their injuries were dressed they remained at the mine. The other two men were taken to the hospital.

Yesterday's accident was the first serious one of its kind in the history of the coal mines north of Colorado Springs. It is said to have been due to the carelessness of the workmen, although there are conflicting stories of how it happened.

The streets where the gates are to be placed are Pike's Peak avenue, Platte avenue, Monument street and El Paso street. These four streets are the ones where the traffic across the railroad is heaviest and it is believed that the installation of the gates at these crossings will greatly lessen the danger of accidents by reason of grade crossings.

The fight between the city and the railroad company on this ordinance has been a long and hard one and the members of the measure feel that it is only a question of time until they will have the terms of the measure fully complied with.

Ex-Senator Edward O. Wolcott arrived in this city yesterday morning. Accompanying him were Lady A. Agernon Lennox and Mr. E. Moreton Frewen of London, England, who are his guests at his home, Wolcott.

After taking a drive about the city, the party went to the Cheyenne Mountain Country club where they remained a sufficient length of time to partake of luncheon.

The afternoon was devoted to sight-seeing at Manitou, the Garden of the Gods and other points of interest. Last night Mr. Wolcott, Lord and Lady Lennox and Mr. Frewen were dinner guests and remained over until this morning.

With Gen. William J. Palmer and family at their winter home in the city. Plans for today seem to be rather indefinite. They may conclude to attend the El Paso club ball this evening or go to Cripple Creek and possibly spend the afternoon at the resort before returning to Wolcott, where they will remain for a while longer.

PRINTERS HOME INMATES HAVE BORED FOR WATER

The inmates at the printers home have been having the fever of putting down a well to see what there is under the ground and they have already met with such success as to cause general satisfaction with the effort that they have made.

The supposition heretofore has been that there was no water under the site of the printers home unless at great depth, the home being situated on very high ground, and in effort to find out the result was that when their bore was about 32 feet deep they encountered a flow of water that seems to indicate enough to supply as big a well as the management of the home can desire to put down.

Steps will be taken at once to make this new water supply available for the home.

MASSEY BOUND OVER TO DISTRICT COURT.

Le T. Massey, who struck Charles Etzler on the head with a hammer during a scuffle at the Cochran-Massey dairy last Saturday, was arraigned yesterday before Justice McClelland for a preliminary hearing and was held in \$350 bail for trial in the district court charged with assault with intent to kill. The hearing was begun in the morning and after an adjournment was taken was resumed late in the afternoon. Massey furnished bail.

Massey was to have appeared in police court yesterday morning to answer a charge of disturbance, but, unable to be there on account of the hearing in the justice court, he was ordered to be in police court this morning. He will be given a hearing next week before Justice McClelland after having assaulted Charles Etzler, proprietor of the Rustic Home dairy.

MAINTAINED BY PRIVATE CORPORATIONS

are found to be profitable to a certain extent, the present method of maintenance places the matter in the hands of a council committee that changes at least once a year, it is believed that the beautifying of the site and the maintenance of it in every way would be better accomplished were the matter in the hands of a private corporation.

There was organized here some time ago a Cheyenne Aid society for the purpose of co-operating with the city in the improvement of the ground. The frequent changes in the city's supervision over it, however, made it impracticable for this society to accomplish anything very considerable and for some time it has been practically inactive.

The matter is likely to be taken up by citizens at an early date.

BAD ACCIDENT AT PIKE VIEW

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THE COLORADO SPRINGS MINING STOCK EXCHANGE

Colorado Springs, Jan. 22.—The market was much better today with good advances made in all departments. The mines list was especially active, and the preferred also did a good business. The demand for good stocks has notably increased, and the feeling on exchange is better than it has been in several weeks. Doctor was in demand on both calls, selling quite well and recovering to 41, at which price 5,800 shares changed hands. The feeling on the exchange is better than it has been in several weeks, closing at \$1.38 1/2, but El Paso recovered very well to 33 1/2 and

Findley opened slightly higher at 11 1/2, but lost the 1/2. Gold Dollar Consolidated again sold at 22. Isabella gained a fraction and closed at 28 while Lexington was active and closed several fractions higher at 3 1/2. Work was lower at 1 1/2. Pelican was at 2 1/2 and good trading. Nellie V., however, was extremely low at 3 1/2 and Sedan at 4. Sunset-Eclipse continued to be in good demand and advanced fractionally to 1 1/2. Pelican was in a trade to the amount of 40,000 shares closing slightly stronger at \$7 per 1,000 shares.

By Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 22.—Money on call steady, 3/16, closing offered at 3/16. Prime mercantile paper, 4 1/2 @ 5/16. Sterling exchange, 104 1/2, with actual business in bankers' bills at \$4.87 1/2 for demand and at \$4.84 1/2 for 60 days. Posted rates, \$4.85 @ \$4.88. Commercial bills, \$4.83 @ \$4.84. Bar silver, 35 1/2; Mexican dollars, 44 1/2. Bonds—Gov. 4 1/2, steady; state, inactive; railroads, strong.

Chicago Cattle Market.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—(Cattle)—Receipts, 12,000. 50 Texan; western, steady to 5c lower. Good to prime, \$5.00 @ \$7.40; poor to medium, \$4.00 @ \$6.00; stockers and feeders, \$2.50 @ \$4.75. Cows, \$2.00 @ \$4.00; heifers, \$2.00 @ \$4.00; calves, \$1.00 @ \$2.50. Bulls, \$2.50 @ \$4.75; calves, \$2.50 @ \$6.00. Texas steers, \$2.50 @ \$6.00.

Hogs—Receipts today, 12,000. Slow and 10 to 15c lower. Mixed and butchers, \$3.00 @ \$6.40; good to choice, heavy, \$2.00 @ \$6.42; rough heavy, \$3.00 @ \$6.15; light, \$3.00 @ \$6.35; bulk of sales, \$3.50 @ \$6.20. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000. Steady; lambs, steady. Good to choice, heavy, \$4.00 @ \$5.00; fair to choice, medium, \$3.50 @ \$4.50; western sheep, \$4.25 @ \$4.50; native lambs, \$3.50 @ \$6.00; western lambs, \$5.00 @ \$5.50.

Chicago Grain and Provisions.

By Associated Press.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Grain—Wheat, the lead of wheat as it floundered about on every bit of scanty news available. At the close May wheat was a shade higher and May corn and oats a shade lower. Provisions closed 7 1/2 @ 10 1/2.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Wheat, No. 2—Open, High, Low, Close. Jan. 104 1/2, 105 1/2, 104 1/2, 105 1/2. July 104 1/2, 105 1/2, 104 1/2, 105 1/2. Corn, No. 2—Open, High, Low, Close. Jan. 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2. July 79 1/2, 80 1/2, 79 1/2, 80 1/2. Oats, No. 2—Open, High, Low, Close. Jan. 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2. July 41 1/2, 42 1/2, 41 1/2, 42 1/2. Cash quotations were as follows:

Flour—Hardy, 100 @ 11 1/2. No. 2 spring wheat, 79 1/2 @ 80 1/2. No. 2 red, 82 1/2 @ 83 1/2. No. 2 white, 83 1/2 @ 84 1/2. No. 2 hard, 84 1/2 @ 85 1/2. No. 2 flax seed, 10 1/2 @ 11 1/2. No. 1 northern, 11 1/2 @ 12 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 13 1/2 @ 14 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 14 1/2 @ 15 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 15 1/2 @ 16 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 18 1/2 @ 19 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 19 1/2 @ 20 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 20 1/2 @ 21 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 21 1/2 @ 22 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 22 1/2 @ 23 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 23 1/2 @ 24 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 24 1/2 @ 25 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 25 1/2 @ 26 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 26 1/2 @ 27 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 27 1/2 @ 28 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 28 1/2 @ 29 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 29 1/2 @ 30 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 30 1/2 @ 31 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 31 1/2 @ 32 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 32 1/2 @ 33 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 33 1/2 @ 34 1/2. No. 1 flax seed, 34 1/2 @ 35 1/2. 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A REFINERY AT BOULDER

Will Be Erected as Soon as the Production Warrants.

PUMPING FROM THE ARNOLD

**The Well Will Give Not Less Than
25 Barrels Daily and Probably
Nearer 50 Barrels.**

Special to the Gazette.

Boulder, Jan. 22.—Matters in the oil fields are very bright. The period of doubts and fears pending the starting of the pump on the Arnold well is past. Late today the pumps were started and soon the olive green fluid was pouring into the great 60,000-gallon sary lumber and this is retarding the erection of derricks but everything is going ahead in a local businesslike manner. The local people here are the heaviest investors. Trains are beginning to bring people from the east and they are eager buyers of land and stock.

As showing the confidence of the Boulder people in the field, the experience of the Rose Crude Oil company

A reliable Pennsylvania expert gave it as his opinion that the well would give not less than 25 barrels per day but could produce as much as 100, or nearer 50 than 25. This meets the best expectations of those who have invested their money, for a 25-barrel well of this high grade oil is better than a gold mine. The certainty of oil in paying quantities in Boulder county has been settled beyond a doubt. The oil well is now producing 100 barrels of oil per day, and the Crystal Oil & Gas Co. Kenzie. It belongs to the Boulder oil company and it is expected that it may be mentioned. This stock was put on the market at noon today, 100, 100 shares being offered at 4 cents. By 1 o'clock 100 shares had been sold. They have a territory of 100 acres being close to the McKenzie and the Keystone wells, and over 47 acres adjoining the Standard Oil company's land. Those interested are Senator Charles A. Ward, J. W. Thomas, A. Kinsey, D. L. Wise, E. T. Johnson, D. W. Kenzie, and the Crystal Oil & Gas Co. The machinery for the first well.

This well will give a better yield than the Arnold owing to the fact that the hole drilled is larger.

W. R. Rathvon of the United Oil company of Florence was asked his opinion of the oil field and of the permanency of the flow. "The outlook is very bright," he said. "And I believe

The telephone office here is filled with a steady stream of people and the toll lines are busy from morning till night. In every office and at the hotels crowds of people are talking of oil stocks and planning the organization of companies to develop the oil lands which are owned or leased.

The oil fields surrounding Boulder will be a permanent producer. The fact that the Arnold well was pumped for three hours today without any diminution of the flow shows that the well is likely to be permanent. I should judge that the well is likely to produce 25

	Bbl.	Asked
Barrels per day and it may produce over 500 barrels. The United Oil company has between 2,500 and 3,000 acres of land in the immediate vicinity and intends to sink wells as fast as possible. We will erect a refinery here as soon as the production warrants."		
At the Keystone, work is proceeding steadily and the hole is being enlarged. They are down 1,000 feet. At the Alamo the boiler is being put in place. The Centennial is erecting a derrick as are also the Superior and others.		
Lumpsums are short of the neces-		
Head Light	25	30
Boulder	25	30
Keystone	12 1/2	15
Alamo	4 1/2	7 1/2
Centennial	4 1/2	5
Nat. Oil and Gas	9 1/2	10 1/2
Superior	4 1/2	5
Riverside	4 1/2	5
Monarch	4 1/2	5
Crystal	4 1/2	5
Rose Crude	3 1/2	4
Denver and Fort	3 1/2	4
upward tendency, the feature being the rise in Alamo, Monarch and Head Light.		

**ALLEGED SHORTAGE OF
FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND**

By Associated Press.
Cincinnati, Ohio, Jan. 22.—Sensa-

ditional reports were published here today of an alleged shortage in the books of Theodore Braemer, who resigned last Sunday as secretary and treasurer of J. & F. Scroth Packing company of this city. The story as at first published alleged a shortage of from \$160,000 to \$400,000, extending over a period of 20 years, and demanding that Mr. Braemer had to come over all of his property and chattels in trust pending examination of the books by night auditors.

Braemer denied that there was any defalcation but admitted that he had turned over \$72,000 in personal property to Harlan Cleveland, his attorney, and Joseph W. O'Hara, attorney for the J. & F. Scotch company. While Braemer talked freely about the case, the Scotchs refused to say anything and the attorneys were also reticent. Braemer is 45 years old and has been with the Scotchs 27 years, most of the time receiving \$25 per week as book-

keeper and in recent years twice that much as secretary and treasurer. The firm did a business of about \$1,000,000 a year which was collected by Braemar.

When John Scroth died over a year ago Lieutenant Governor Carl Nippert became the attorney of his heirs, who instituted an investigation of the company which finally culminated in a meeting of all interested parties last Sunday at which Braemer resigned and from which the sensational reports of today emanated.

Lieutenant Governor Nippert, attorney

ney for the heirs of John Scroth, is engaged with the legislature at Columbus, while Harlan Cleveland, attorney for Braemer, and John W. O'Hara, attorney for the company and also trustees, are engaged with the experts in examining the books. The accountants insist that they cannot conclude their

PANAMERICANS APPROVE AN INTEROCEANIC CANAL

By Associated Press.
Mexico City, Jan. 22.—The Pan-american conference today adopted resolutions recommending the preservation of archaeological remains; endorsing the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis; providing for sending a mes-

The text of the resolution with reference to the subject which had already passed through the conference was thorough and temperate in tone.

respect to an interoceanic canal, which was carried unanimously by acclamation, follows:

"The republics assembled at the international conference in Mexico applaud the purpose of the United States gov-

ment to construct an interoceanic canal, and acknowledge that this work will not only be worthy of the greatness of the American people but also in the highest sense a work of civilization and to the greatest degree beneficial to all.

A resolution to add two European jurists to the committee of jurists appointed to codify American international law was unanimously applauded.

[illegible]

2.1.1. **SAFETY** – The safety of the system is the most important factor in the design of a system. The system must be designed to ensure that it is safe to use and that it does not cause any harm to the user or the environment. The system must be designed to ensure that it is safe to use and that it does not cause any harm to the user or the environment.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS
GOVERNOR CALLS
EXTRA SESSION

LATEST NEWS
FROM MANILA

A LEGENDARY
THIEVES ARRESTED

Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Jan. 18.—Governor Orman at 6:15 o'clock tonight issued the call for an extra session of the legislature. The session will convene Monday, January 21. The call names seven subjects to be considered by the assembly.

First, the revenue bill.
Second, the consideration of a constitutional amendment relating to public revenues.
Third, the enactment of legislation affecting corporate property of a semi-public nature.
Fourth, to legally enact the Gunnison-Uncompagne canal bill.
Fifth, to correct the error in the employers liability bill.
Sixth, relative to constitutional amendments.
Seventh, to correct an error in the bill providing for the payment of the funds for the St. Louis fair commission.

The call in full is as follows:
"Whereas, The constitution of the state of Colorado, authorizes the governor of said state to convene the general assembly in extra session by proclamation, upon extraordinary occasions; and
"Whereas, The Thirteenth general assembly enacted a statute providing a revenue system and a system of assessment for the levy of taxes and thereby created a new and important source of revenue for the state; and
"Whereas, Numerous railroad and other corporations owning large amounts of taxable property in this state have been questioning the validity of certain portions of said act in the courts; and
"Whereas, It is indefinite as to when the questions thus raised can be determined by the court of last resort of this state; and
"Whereas, The question of the levy and collection of taxes necessary for the support of the state government and state institutions is of too serious and grave a nature to admit of uncertainty and delay; and
"Whereas, During the month of December, A. D. 1901, proceedings by injunction were instituted by the said corporations in the federal court of Colorado; and
"Whereas, Said court has granted a temporary injunction restraining the state board of assessors, a board created by said act of the Thirteenth general assembly, from performing its duties under the law, being that of assessing the corporate property within the state of Colorado in the manner prescribed in said act; and
"Whereas, It is absolutely necessary to levy and collect state tax for the fiscal years ending November 30, 1901, and 1902, as aforesaid, for the support of the state government, and in order that the educational, charitable, and penal institutions of the state may continue to be run and operated as by law directed; and
"Whereas, There is a possibility that some of the large corporations doing business in the state of Colorado may escape their just proportion of taxes for the year 1901; and
"Whereas, The only apparent remedy in the adoption of a constitutional amendment to the constitution of the state for the collection of said taxes from said corporations; and
"Whereas, The welfare and future prosperity of the people of the state of Colorado demand that legislation be enacted to control quasi-public corporations; and
"Whereas, The Thirteenth general assembly enacted a law providing for the construction of state canal No. 3, and constituting a board of control thereof; and
"Whereas, It has been proven under practical operation that the present law is inadequate and does not give the board of control sufficient power to issue certificates of indebtedness to said canal, and does not give the board of control sufficient powers in other matters relating to its construction; and
"Whereas, It appears that in the enactment of the employers liability law by the Thirteenth general assembly, a very grave and serious defect in now appears in that there is no third roll call of the senate on said bill, of record; and
"Whereas, The correction of the roll call of the senate to show said third roll call of the senate on said bill No. 1 is in the best interests of the people; and
"Whereas, There is a possibility that the constitutional number of amendments to the constitution, to be submitted to the people at any one election, may have been exceeded by the Thirteenth general assembly; and
"Whereas, The Thirteenth general assembly enacted a law providing for an exhibit at the St. Louis world's fair, and in making appropriation therefor, provided that the treasurer should pay the same from the general funds, from time to time, on the requisition of the board, signed by the governor; and
"Whereas, This method of paying out the moneys of the state is in violation of the constitution and laws of the state; and
"Now therefore, I, James B. Orman, governor of the state of Colorado, by virtue of the authority in me vested by the constitution and laws of the state of Colorado, do hereby issue this, my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion has arisen and exists and I do hereby direct and order that the Thirteenth general assembly of the state of Colorado do convene in extra session, upon Monday, the 21st day of January, A. D. 1902, at the hour of 10 o'clock, noon, in the room provided for such purpose in the state capital building, for the purpose of transacting the following business:
"First, to provide the necessary revenue to pay the expenses of the state government and of state institutions for the fiscal years ending November 30, 1901, and 1902, and to enact a revenue law for the state providing for the assessment of property for taxation and levying and collection of taxes.
"Second, to enact for submission to the people of the state for adoption or rejection at the next general election a constitutional amendment or amendments relating to the public revenues; relating to the assessment and collection of taxes from all general and special taxes; and relating to the collection of taxes from all those corporations which may have escaped, or are likely to escape, in whole or in part, their just proportion of the taxes for the year 1901 and fix the amounts they should pay for said year 1901.
"Third, to enact any and all legislation relating to, or in any way affecting, corporations, both foreign and domestic, of a quasi-public nature.
"Fourth, that a law be enacted giving the board of control of state canal No. 3, power and authority to issue certificates of indebtedness against said canal, said certificates of indebtedness to be in no wise a debt against the state, and the enactment of such other legislation as may be deemed expedient and proper, provided, however, no further appropriation shall be made therefor.
"Fifth, to make the necessary correction in the senate journal on senate bill No. 1, commonly known as the 'employers liability law,' so that the truth may appear and said third roll call may be made of record.
"Sixth, to recall or rescind any constitutional amendment or amendments now pending for submission at the next general election.
"Seventh, to amend the St. Louis world's fair act, providing for the funds to be paid out of the treasury on warrants drawn by the auditor of state in that act, and set aside the said act.
"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the state to be affixed at Denver, the state capital, this 18th day of January, A. D. 1902.
"James B. Orman, Governor.
(Seal of the Governor.)
"David A. Miller,
"Secretary of State."

Measures which will be open for consideration under the sixth provision of the call are as follows:
1. The Thirteenth general assembly.
2. The House bill for the consolidation of the county of Arapahoe and city of Denver.
3. The Senate amendment relating to the amendment of the constitution in the state before voting.
4. The eighth hour law.
5. The amendment extending the terms of office of all county officers.
6. The amendment extending the terms of office of all county officers.
During the day strong pressure was brought to bear on the governor by representatives of the corporations to try to persuade him from making the call, but it was of no avail.

PARKHURST CRITICISMS
By Associated Press.
New York, Jan. 18.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst tonight gave out a letter addressed to Mayor Low which had been adopted by the executive committee of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and which he has uniformly adhered to and which we deem it incumbent upon ourselves to pursue and to urge, even at the risk of excepting to the policy of those whom we would like in all respects to second and support.
"In an hour and a half," he said, "we have proceeded upon the distinct understanding that law exists for the purpose of being obeyed."
The letter goes on to say that the first two weeks of the present regime have made it "entirely indefinite as to what civic righteousness in this city is and what it is not and to that extent have operated to put the reform administration in the same criminal attitude toward law as was that of the late administration of 1897, '98, '99 and 1901."
It deplores the fact that "while characterized by the state to labor for the prevention of crime," the society is not "quite certain any longer what is crime, and says that the atmosphere is clouded by an ambiguity emanating from administration uncertainty," and that "the situation is morally intolerable."
The letter further says that "there is not very much to choose between a Tammany administration and a reform administration that has good principles but is afraid to use them."
The letter, which is signed by Dr. Parkhurst, concludes by demanding of Mayor Low that "you brace up with your municipality into accord with your mission and that you summon the resources at his command to the work of 'frankly and resolutely suppressing open or clandestine violations of recognized statutes.'"
This action which is entirely for the prevention of crime is construed as a breach between the reformers and the reform administration.
Mayor Low tonight refused to discuss the letter.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY HAD 'BUCK AGUE'
By Associated Press.
Savannah, Ga., Jan. 19.—Admiral Schley's hunting party returned afternoon from St. Catherine's island. The party secured a large bag of game. Admiral Schley is reported to have brought down one deer. It was his first deer and a member of the party said that the admiral was more excited when he pulled the trigger than when off Santiago. The weather during the hunt was superb.
Admiral and Mrs. Schley will leave this city for Washington tomorrow. The admiral said tonight that he had not authorized the statement sent out from Chicago that he would discuss his case before the Hamilton club of that city. Beyond this he refused to talk.

DEADLY EXPLOSION IN SPINNING MILL
By Associated Press.
Barcelona, Jan. 19.—The explosion of the boiler of a spinning mill near Manresa, Saturday, destroyed half of the village of Fuenfria de Vilatorrada and killed 100 persons. Of the injured 30 are not expected to recover. The hospital at Manresa is filled with the injured. Sixteen mutilated bodies of working people have been recovered. These include the manager of the spinning mill, his two sisters and many children. The queen regent has wired her condolences.

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"Whereas, There is a possibility that some of the large corporations doing business in the state of Colorado may escape their just proportion of taxes for the year 1901; and
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dillions exist now as then, hundreds of families, too poor to procure transportation from Ductown, being forced to walk away with their wives and children, carrying as much of their personal effects as possible upon their person.

WANTS RECEIVER FOR BOSTON AND MONTANA CO.
By Associated Press.
Butte, Mont., Jan. 19.—The suit to secure an injunction and the appointment of a receiver of the property and affairs of the Boston and Montana company in Montana, the plaintiff being John MacGinnis and the defendants the Boston and Montana company and the Amalgamated company, came up in Judge Glancy's court yesterday afternoon. In favor of defendants to set aside the temporary injunction that was granted in that court on November 19 last.

In presenting the motion to set aside the injunction, Attorney Evans called attention to the fact that a similar action was pending in the United States court and that Judge Knowles had made an order enjoining plaintiff MacGinnis from further prosecution of the suit in the district court.

The motion to set aside the injunction was taken under advisement by the court.

UNION LABOR AND THE ST. LOUIS FAIR WORK
By Associated Press.
St. Louis, Jan. 19.—The Labor Commission, the official organ of the National Building Trades Council, in today's issue says:
"Union buildings trade men of St. Louis waive one point contended for by the resolutions adopted by the Milwaukee convention, the exclusive employment of union labor—for it is conceded that since the city of St. Louis and the United States government are partners in the enterprise any citizen of the United States could bring managements and contractors into competition with others in bidding on labor or material contracts—that would greatly delay operations, and prejudice the success of the exposition. Union building trades men ask for and expect fair treatment—union wages and hours."

ARRESTED ALLEGED POOL-ROOM HOLD-UP
Kansas City, Jan. 19.—William Rambo, a Kansas City man, was arrested today, today, being held on suspicion of being one of the two men who last Monday evening "held up" five men in a race horse pool room on Delaware street and got away with \$1,000. Jimmie Driscoll, a baseball player, a clerk in the pool room, who was struck over the head with a revolver by one of the robbers, identified Rambo today as one of the two men. The police say they have other evidence that tends to prove Rambo's connection with the hold-up. A detective left tonight for Denver to bring back Al Green, under arrest in that city suspected of being one of the robbers. Green and Rambo are known to have been friends in this city.

THUNDER MOUNTAIN GOLD DISTRICT
Salt Lake, Jan. 18.—Mail advices from the new Thunder Mountain gold district of Idaho, brought out over the mountains by returning prospectors, shows that active development work is being continued in spite of the deep snow and confirm the first reports of the great richness and extent of the fields. It is almost impossible to pack in provisions over the trails in winter and few are venturing. The Hotel and Valley, however, hundreds of prospectors are already gathering to start in as soon as the trails are passable. The Oregon Short Line has arranged for a line of stage-coaches from Tetcham to the new gold fields, to be started about May 1.

By Associated Press.
Manila, Jan. 19.—A report has been received here that a dought canoe in which 11 men of Company 1 Second Infantry were killed, missing and is probably lost. It is believed the men either perished or were captured.

General Wade cabled from Cebu that 365 insurgents surrendered on the island of Bohol last Friday. The authorities here say that this statement is astonishing if accurate as the secret service had failed to learn of the existence of any such body of insurgents on Bohol.

An important capture was made in Laguna province, Luzon, where eight men of the Eighth Infantry, captured a woman insurgent named Aqueda Kasabang. She recently commanded an insurgent force of 800 men, 300 of whom carried rifles while 500 were armed with bolos. For six years past she has been leading insurgent bands against the Spaniards and the Americans. General J. Franklin Bell is still active in Batangas province, Luzon. A recent engagement in this province in which the insurgents lost 100 men, is attributed to the too great confidence of these men in territory which they assumed to be pacified.

In the same report Judge Advocate Groesbeck says the suppression of brigandage will probably be one of the most trying problems of the future. If the military arm be left free to deal with the marauders, there is no doubt that the situation will be greatly improved. With the civil and military authorities working in harmony, says Judge Groesbeck, no evil results should be anticipated.

VALUATION BY STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.
Special to the Gazette.
Denver, Jan. 18.—The state board of equalization completed its work today and gave out the estimated value of the property in the state. The total is about \$5,000,000 less than the same property was valued by the state board of assessors. The difference in valuation is in the valuation of the local property owned by the state and not by the assessors.

The assessors valued the lands owned by the Union Pacific as a part of the total value. The equalizers allowed the county authorities to value the land as they saw fit. The assessors also estimated at their total value, hotels and private resorts. The equalizers left this property for the county authorities to assess as they saw fit.

When the county assessors value such property is located place a value on it, the grand total will be about the same. The assessors valued side tracks at the same rate as main tracks. The equalizers valued the side tracks at a lower rate. They will doubtless go into the courts and ask for a reduction in the value of their property or ask that other property throughout the state be raised in value in proportion as theirs has been reduced.

The light on the grounds that the state board of equalization values intangible property, when the old law under which they were working, provides for no such valuation. The following are the figures for the various counties:

A. T. & S. F.	\$1,187,342.00
C. B. & P.	12,076,345.00
C. R. I. & Q.	4,418,105.00
Colorado Midland	4,949,075.00
Colorado & Southern	11,411,894.00
Colorado & Denver	12,355,000.00
Colorado & Northwestern	383,555.00
C. S. & C. D. R.	206,780.00
Cowenhoven Ry., Tunnel & Drainage Co.	30,000.00
Crytal River R. R.	116,696.00
Denver & North Platte	25,125.00
D. & R. G.	39,507,785.00
Midland Terminal	1,683,325.00
F. & C. C.	2,021,305.00
Canon City & C. C.	360,250.00
Golden City	557,685.00
Fort Collins & P.	107,740.00
Pueblo & State Line	3,671,645.00
Rio Grande Junction	1,992,250.00
Rio Grande & Pagosa Springs	105,000.00
Rio Grande & Pagosa & Northern	355,410.00
Rio Grande & Southern	2,570,700.00
Rio Grande Western	1,391,440.00
Silverton R. R.	56,445.00
Silverton, Gladstone & Northern	42,120.00
Union Pacific	18,072,030.00
Total	\$120,491,586.00

Other corporations:
Adams Express Co. \$400,000.00
Denver & North Platte .. 111,915.00
Buena Vista Automatic Telephone Co. 2,000.00
Citizens Telephone Co. of Las Animas .. 1,200.00
Colorado Telephone Co. 1,100,185.00
Denver & North Platte .. 12,500.00
Glenn Tramway Co. 43,200.00
Greely Independent Telephone Co. 2,000.00
Noland Land & Transfer company .. 5,850.00
Postal Telegraph & Cable company .. 400,000.00
Pullman company .. 1,066,825.00
Salida Telephone & Telegraph Co. 3,050.00
Sagebrush County Telephone Co. 200.00
United States Express Co. 200,000.00
Wells Fargo Express Co. 500,000.00
Western Union Telegraph company .. 658,433.80
Total

Special to the Gazette.
Manila, Jan. 19.—The dark-ness of the 400-foot level of Stratton's Independence mine on Battle mountain, shortly after 4 o'clock this morning, a battle was fought between two parties of thieves and four of the miners were in charge of Superintendent H. A. Shipman. In the fuelled of 34 shots that were exchanged Lee Glockner, one of the thieves, Mr. Shipman, was struck twice by the bullets from the revolver of the thieves. Mr. Glockner, who was a popular young man of this city, He has charge of the ore house of the Independence mine. A 44 caliber bullet badly fractured the bones in his right elbow while another bullet tore a groove through the fleshy part of his left arm. The right arm will probably be stiff as a result of the injury. The two thieves as well as the attacking party showed great courage and retreated step by step, until the fire until they were lost in the darkness.

This afternoon at 3:15 o'clock in Cripple Creek, officers arrested three men whom they claim to be the guilty parties. Hurlley J. Lake, Ketchel Kuykendall were found at 1515 May street in Cripple Creek and were placed in the county jail. The two men, although both were dressed, were in bed and under their pillows were found two 44-caliber revolvers. The arrested at John H. Fredenstein, who was arrested at his bathhouse house on Myers avenue. It is supposed that Fredenstein made a confession placing the guilt upon the other two men. At any rate, the officers are firmly of the opinion that they have the right men under arrest.

Ketchel is stated, that both the Independence and Portland properties have been visited by ore thieves and that much valuable ore has been taken from the workings. The Independence mine has been missing ore for the last several days. The thieves have been very bold, the ore being taken from a high grade streak of sylvanite in the fourth level. But two shifts are being worked at the Independence mine at present, and during the period of the mine the thieves have been able to secure an entrance through the air shaft or through shaft No. 2 and remove quantities of high grade.

Last night Manager Shipman decided to trap the burglars. He selected his assistants, Superintendent Loeb, Joseph Patken and Assistant Manager Grant. The party went into the workings about midnight and stationed themselves in an upraise on the fourth level. They waited for quite a while, but about 1 o'clock the appearance of small lights approaching from a distance. Mr. Shipman's party extinguished their candles and prepared for action. The four men were heavily

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS
Special to the Gazette.
Washington, D. C., Jan. 18.—The objection of Senator Jones to having the United States and the coast and geologic survey taken from the control of the interior department and placed in the proposed new department of commerce, has served to have the bill providing for the department of commerce amended in line with the objection. The committee on commerce today reported favorably the bill for creating the department of commerce amended in line with the objection. The bill introduced by Senator Patterson today, introduced bills to pension Thomas A. Rowen and John Chance and to increase the pensions of Margaret Dunn, Richard T. Selzer, Samuel C. Speed, C. A. Wyeth and H. C. Stanley. A bill for compensation for services as a scout in the civil war.

The senate today confirmed several hundred nominations of postmasters but none for Colorado. It is understood that the postoffice committee reported favorably the nomination of two Colorado officers, these being Quay and Colorado Springs. A postoffice location fight is said to be the cause of failure to report the Quay appointment. All members of the Colorado delegation are said to be in the state. There is a delay in the Colorado Springs case and the committee declines to make public any information concerning it.

President Roosevelt today decided upon appointment of Morgan Llewellyn, son of Sir John Llewellyn, as surveyor general of New Mexico. Llewellyn was recommended for the position by the Republican organization of the territory.

INTERESTING OPENING OF BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
By Associated Press.
London, Jan. 18.—The debate in the house of lords on the opening of parliament was far more interesting than that in the house of commons which except for Mr. Chamberlain's speech, was rather dull and unimportant.

In the upper house, Lord Lytton, son of the poet-diplomat, seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne. In a speech which drew praise from Lord Rosebery as "by far the ablest speech ever heard upon the subject," he gave an early touch of distinction to the proceedings.

Earl Spencer spoke for the Liberals in the absence of the Earl of Kimberley, who is ill. After Lord Salisbury's brief speech, Mr. Chamberlain made an extended criticism by describing "King Edward's speech as the most jejune ever placed on the lips of any monarch."

In the house of commons, Sir William Vernon Harcourt (Liberal) by attacking the committee in charge of the law in the Cape Colony, and by accusing the government of grossly unconstitutional conduct in advising the ministers of the Cape Colony not to summon the Cape parliament, brought up Mr. Chamberlain, the colonial secretary who was in a most indignant mood. Mr. Chamberlain declared that Sir William Vernon Harcourt ought to have placed a question of such vast importance in the form of an amendment. He proceeded to justify absolutely the action of the Cape government.

Mr. Chamberlain said he did not care a scrap for legal opinions on one side or the other; that the government had to deal with an emergency and that it had followed the universal practice of all countries.

FRAUDULENT CHECKS PASSED IN FLORENCE.
Special to the Gazette.
Florence, Jan. 18.—Four merchants of this place have been systematically working for considerable money during the last few days by Lawrence Simons. He made purchases and in settlement presented a check supposed to have been drawn by G. W. Harvey, a railroad contractor for the Rio Grande, on the First National bank of Chicago for \$12 to the First National bank of this place was notified from Salda to pay the check. Simons had secured a rubber stamp with the words "G. W. Harvey, Railroad Contractor," and used it for forging Harvey's name. He is 30 years old, six feet tall, of dark complexion, smooth face, prominent lips, scar on the palm of the left hand and was armed. The two dim light came and soon the indistinct figures of two men were seen to enter the store through the small drift. The two men, who were dressed in the style of the late 19th century, were about 30 years of age. They were about 5 feet 10 inches tall, with dark hair and eyes, and a serious expression. They were dressed in a dark suit and a white shirt with a dark tie. They were carrying a bag and a bundle. They were seen to enter the store through the small drift. The two men, who were dressed in the style of the late 19th century, were about 30 years of age. They were about 5 feet 10 inches tall, with dark hair and eyes, and a serious expression. They were dressed in a dark suit and a white shirt with a dark tie. They were carrying a bag and a bundle. They were seen to enter the store through the small drift.

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THIRILLING ESCAPE
Boston, Jan. 18.—Cut off from to a fire escape, a few feet away from the fourth floor of a Mill building tonight with flames leaping behind them, two men escaped through a window under the top and reached the window where they were trying to keep her from taking fire. The man beside her, who was the flames swept over the head, vacated both descended the street. It was the most thrilling incident witnessed in Boston in months.

Though the aspect was serious, the actual loss was not great. The building was occupied by a paper and book store and for the most part the goods were saved.

COLORADO SPRINGS MEN IN BOW
Special to the Gazette.
Colorado Springs, Jan. 18.—Colorado was well represented on the state city today. In addition to who are at present making their headquarters, the following arrived on today's train: Henry George Watson and wife, George Emory, Charles Pettig and W. L. Emory. Among the Colorado Springs who are now located here are Greenwood, Tom McCauley, Thayer, B. E. McMahon, C. J. and H. J. Matlock. Patterson aroused the people of Boulder today, but the were visited by a big crowd, going out all day. Boulder is crazy, but is ready and anxious to accept the prospectors, but the do not have a well shown 800 feet of oil today and a steady ducton is expected as soon as the which arrived on Saturday is put into operation.

NEW RAILROAD COMPANY ORGANIZED
Special to the Gazette.
Florence, Jan. 18.—Florence, Cripple Creek Railroad company organized here today and the officers were elected. The company was organized by J. E. Callahan, president; J. E. Callahan, vice president; White, treasurer; G. H. Wilkes, secretary; with H. L. Rice, T. H. Thew, and P. T. McGuire, constituting the directors. The company will proceed to incorporate the sum of \$100,000, which will enter the Cripple Creek district from this place, and a grade secured. The company has three propositions for the building of the road, but the parties to build the road, but the days the applications for right of way will be made to the government.

KILLED BY A TRAIN
Brenham, Tex., Jan. 18.—Prof. C. W. Crockett and his wife, a year-old son, were killed by a train. The train was passing through a crossing and the family was crossing the tracks. The train was passing through a crossing and the family was crossing the tracks.

REPORT OF THE CANAL COMMISSION

By Associated Press.
Washington, Jan. 20.—The president today sent to congress with a message simply of transmittal, the supplemental report of the isthmian canal commission in which it is unanimously recommended that the offer of the new Panama Canal company to sell all its rights, property and unfinished work to the United States for \$40,000,000 be accepted. The senate ordered the report printed in the Congressional Record and also as a document.

After quoting the correspondence which passed between the commission and the officers of the Panama Canal company in Paris, the report says:

"The totality, without exception, of its property and rights on the isthmus" mentioned in the cablegram of January 2 includes the following classes of property:

1. Lands not built on. There are 56 parcels of land to which the title rests in the canal company, amounting to about 30,000 acres, which with the lands belonging to the railroad company cover nearly all of the ground required for the actual construction of the canal.

2. Buildings. There are scheduled 2,381 buildings, divided among 47 sub-classifications, used for offices, quarters, storehouses, hospitals, shops, stables and miscellaneous purposes. Among them are two large permanent buildings in Panama, one used as the headquarters residence and the other as the general office; large general hospitals at Colon and Panama, and several important buildings at Colon. These buildings are finished.

3. Plant. There is an immense amount of machinery, consisting of floating plant (tugs), launches, dredges, etc.

4. Work done. The excavation already accomplished upon the main canal which will be of value in the plan recommended by the commission, was carefully computed and was found to be 36,689,965 cubic yards. A temporary diversion of the Panama railroad has been made at Culebra cut which also must be considered. Using the same classification for materials and the same unit prices as in the other estimates with the 20 per cent. added for contingencies, the value of the work done is found to be: canal excavation, \$21,062,688; charges division, \$178,186; Gatun division, \$1,396,456; railroad division, \$2,895,023. Contingencies, 20 per cent., \$4,579,005. Aggregate, \$27,474,053.

5. Panama railroad. Of the existing 70,000 shares of the Panama railroad company will transfer to the United States all but about 1,100 shares. These latter are held by a few individuals residing in various parts of the United States and in Europe. At par the value of the 68,900 shares to be transferred to the United States by the canal company is \$6,890,000. Against this property are mortgage bonds to the amount of \$3,439,000. Of this amount the company owns \$74,000, which it has pledged as collateral for its debts to the Panama Canal company, described below, and it also holds in its treasury \$1,064,000 subject to sale or cancellation, leaving outstanding in the hands of the public \$1,054,000. The bonds bear 4 1/2 per cent. interest. There are outstanding also \$996,000 6 per cent. sinking funds subsidy bonds, but this liability is an amortization of the annual payment of \$225,000 due to the Colombian government under its concession for the period ending November 1, 1901. The railroad company owes \$986,918 to the Panama Canal company, mainly on account of the construction of the pier at Colon. The total liabilities therefore are \$2,490,918, not counting the sinking fund subsidy bonds, for which the Colombian government has received the benefit and for which it should make allowance to the United States in the negotiations for treaty rights.

Its cash assets January 15, 1902, were \$438,569. It owns three passenger and freight steamers of American registry of approximately 2,000 tons each. For the past year it has operated a line of chartered steamers of American registry between San Francisco and Panama. These steamers on the Atlantic and Pacific constitute the Panama Railroad & Steamship company. The railroad company owns an undivided half interest in the islands of Naos, Culebra, Perico and Flamenco, in the Bay of Panama, the Pacific Mail Steamship company being the joint owners.

Besides its right of way, terminals, wharves and considerable acres of land, it owns nearly the whole town of Colon, the houses there being constructed under leases. The railroad company has no operating contracts which cannot be terminated in 90 days.

The work of constructing the canal will largely increase the business of the railroad and enable it to pay off its liabilities in a very few years. After the completion of the canal its commercial profits will probably cease but it will have a value incidental to operating local.

6. Maps, drawings and records. The value of the maps, drawings and records in Paris, on the isthmus or elsewhere, all of which are to be transferred to the United States, is played at \$2,000,000.

Summing up the foregoing items, the total value of the property is found to be: Excavation done, \$27,474,053; Panama railroad stock at par, \$6,890,000; maps, drawings and records, \$2,000,000. Total, \$36,364,053. To which add 10 per cent. to cover contingencies, \$3,636,405. Total, \$40,000,458. The last item is intended to cover any buildings, machinery, railroad shares, additional excavation to date of purchase and other assets which may be of value to the United States and have not been included in the other items. The estimate of construction of the Nicaragua canal is \$45,630,704 more than the cost of completing the Panama canal.

The estimated annual cost of maintenance and operation is \$1,300,000 greater at Nicaragua than at Panama. The Panama route would be 1346 miles shorter than the Nicaragua route from sea to sea with fewer rocks and less curvature, both in degrees and miles. The estimated time for a deep draught vessel to pass through the Nicaragua canal is 12 hours for Panama, as against 13 hours for Panama. These estimates being the time of actual

navigation and not including delays for winds, currents or darkness.

If the passage were made without interruption, about a day could be saved by the Nicaragua route over the Panama route by ordinary steamers handling commerce between the two ports. All Atlantic ports and about two days by steamers of the same class, trade between the gulf ports and North Pacific ports. The time advantage of the Nicaragua route would be less in the case of the fast high powered steamers, the use of which is increasing. Between Atlantic ports and the west coast of South America, the Panama route has the advantage of about two days and between gulf ports and the west coast of South Africa the Panama route has the advantage of about one day. The trade of the western coast of South America is a very important one which has hitherto been in European hands.

The Panama route is an old highway of commerce, along which no considerable industrial development is likely to occur. During the construction of a canal across the isthmus, the relations with the established ports Costa Rica and Nicaragua which would continue. Existing conditions indicate hygienic advantages at Nicaragua although equally effective sanitary measures must be taken in both cases.

The offer received from the Panama Canal company to convey its property including all its interest in the Panama railroad to the United States, makes the estimated cost of the two canals as follows: Panama, \$138,564,062; Nicaragua, \$154,232,000. The Panama route would give title to all the land now held by both the Panama Canal company and the Panama Railroad company and the Panama Canal company would own nearly all lands required for the construction of the canal. The land held by private parties at Nicaragua must be acquired and its acquisition may prove expensive.

The question whether the new Panama Canal company can make to a purchaser a lease of the property formerly belonging to the old company and its predecessor, is then considered in the report and answered in the affirmative. The report continues:

"A transfer of title thus approved would give to the United States the same right, title and interest in the premises that the new Panama canal company now has but it would not be the same as the existing concessions to the United States, because their ownership of the United States would remove the obstacles in the way of negotiations between the two governments for the occupation of the Colombian territory by the United States. The existing concessions are unsatisfactory but these concessions and a new arrangement must be made if an isthmian canal is to be constructed by our government across the isthmus of Panama.

The grant of a lease for a term of years, but in perpetuity, and a strip of territory from ocean to ocean of sufficient width must be placed under the control of the United States. The United States must have the right to enforce regulations, preserve order, protect property rights and exercise such other powers as are appropriate and necessary. The business relations between the United States and the canal company and the Colombian government must be settled and the consideration to be paid by the United States for the privileges and rights to be exercised in the future must be agreed upon free from all embargo, claims or interference with past transactions. The commission has no power to enter upon negotiations for the arrangement of these matters; they belong to the treaty-making power but the acceptance of the terms offered by the canal company is a condition precedent to the consideration of these matters. The advantages of the two canal routes have been restated according to the findings of the former report. There has been no change in the estimate of the commission with reference to any of these conclusions then reached; but the new proposition submitted by the new Panama Canal company makes a reduction of nearly \$2,000,000 in the cost of a canal across the isthmus of Panama, according to the estimates contained in the former report.

There is, however, one important matter which cannot enter into its determination but which may have a controlling action on the United States. Reference is made to the disposition of the government whose territory is necessary for the construction and operation of an isthmian canal. It must be assumed by the commission that Colombia will exercise the same fairness and liberality if the Panama route is determined on that have been expected of Nicaragua and Costa Rica should the Nicaragua route be preferred.

The exact capacity of the Panama route, after considering the changed conditions that now exist and all facts and circumstances upon which its present judgment must be based, the commission is of opinion that the most practicable and feasible route for an isthmian canal, to be under the control, management and ownership of the United States, is that known as the Panama route.

The report is signed by the entire commission as follows:

J. G. Walker, Rear Admiral U. S. N., president of the commission; Samuel Pasco, Alfred Noble, George S. Mortonson, Peter C. Hains, colonel U. S. Corps; John C. Williams, colonel U. S. Corps; Ernest, lieutenant colonel U. S. Corps of engineers; Lewis M. Haupt, Emory R. Johnson.

The state department will now proceed to arrange a protocol with Mr. B. H. Hays, secretary of state, for the transfer of the franchise of the Panama company and to make any desirable extensions of time allowance for the completion of the canal and in the life of the lease.

CONTINUED ACTIVITY IN THE BOULDER OIL FIELDS

Special to the Gazette.
Boulder, Jan. 21.—There is no oil boom in Boulder, but just a steady progress toward developing what looks to be one of the greatest oil discoveries in the western states. Out in the oil field all is hustle and bustle. Here is the sound of the hammer and saw putting together new derricks, there is the steady noise of the drill and further on getting the pumps to work.

Parties from Colorado Springs and Denver are here by the dozen and the stock of the companies that are being formed is being purchased by the local parties. Boulder people certainly have faith in the future of the oil district in Boulder county and they are showing it by purchasing the stocks freely of those companies that have started in the oil field.

The exact capacity of the Arnold well is still undecided as the pumps have not yet got to work, but it is expected that they will be working in the well tomorrow. There is some uncertainty as to the nature of the oil strike, but the general opinion seems to be that it comes from the bio-bre shale or the gray shale that lies between the coal levels and the greenhorn limestone. It is not exactly a sandstone that carries the oil, but a rock that is porous and which is covered by a thin layer of cinder. One thing is sure, the oil is

there. It is of a fine quality and there will be no difficulty in marketing the product.

Among the new enterprises started today are two by Bonbright & Co. of Colorado Springs. One is on the Anderson tract of 120 acres and one on the Davis tract of 180 acres. This land lies north and northeast of the Head Light well. In both of these cases the timber for the derrick is now on the ground and work has been started.

The Boulder Oil and Gas company is another enterprise. They have 20 acres adjacent to the McKenzie well. The people in this company are J. W. Thomas, Del White and J. W. Shouler, Bloom T. Joy of Colorado Springs, and Harry Gamble, James Cowie, Frank Debacker, Henry Smith and E. J. Moore of Boulder. The derrick has been ordered for this property.

The Hake Oil and Gas company, formed by J. W. Thomas of Colorado Springs, has 40 acres in the heart of the belt. The National Oil and Gas company has 217 acres and has been organized by J. W. Thomas, Bloom T. Joy and Colorado Springs, and Harry Gamble, James Cowie, Frank Debacker, Henry Smith and E. J. Moore of Boulder. The derrick has been ordered for this property.

There was a great demand for the Sunday Gazette containing the write-up of the Boulder oil fields.

The Findley Crude Oil company has a 20 acre tract in 10 per cent. royalty on 100 acres adjoining the Findley well. The people in it are H. H. Dorsey, J. H. Pape, H. J. Newman, W. B. Casey, S. T. Hamilton, H. Hutchinson. Only 300 shares of treasury stock will be sold. Stock will be registered with the Colorado Title and Trust company. The company has already let a contract for driving the first well.

The following are the quotations on the principal oil stocks on the market here today:

Head Light	23	25
Boulder Oil	23	25
Keystone	12 1/2	15
Alamo	6	8
Intermediate	1/2	3/4
National Oil & Gas	1/2	3/4
Centennial	1/2	3/4
Riverside	1/2	3/4
Crystal	1/2	3/4
Market firm and active.		

GRAND JUNCTION BOY IS DEAD IN ALASKA

By Associated Press.

Dawson, Jan. 8.—Ray Seattle, Wash., Jan. 21.—Ray Stewart, a brother of Greg Stewart, one of the first men to stake on Bonanza in 1896, died at Forty Mile a few days ago. The deceased was 19 years old. His parents live in Grand Junction, Colo. The body was buried at 40. Forty Mile. His brother was here.

FIRE IN LEADVILLE CAUSE MUCH DAMAGE.

Special to the Gazette.

Leadville, Jan. 20.—About 2:30 this morning the Leadville fire department was summoned to the property of the Phoenix Mining company, known as the Sixth Street shaft, which was already on fire. After several hours' hard work, the firemen succeeded in obtaining control over the blaze but not until the shaft house had been entirely destroyed and much damage done to the engine house and machinery. The cause of the fire has not yet been ascertained. The engineer stated that the fire broke out as usual when the shift came off at 1 o'clock. No watchman was employed. Owing to the strong wind which was blowing at the time, the fire spread rapidly and threatened the safety of the adjacent buildings, as the mine was situated in the dwelling portion of the city. Luckily, however, the flames were not allowed to spread. The fire broke out in the shaft house and the fire department received a serious fall as a section of flooring gave away beneath him, and he is badly injured. It is thought in the morning the fire will be easily fought. The damage is estimated at \$10,000.

DEATH OF FAMOUS CAMILLA URSO

By Associated Press.

New York, Jan. 21.—Mrs. Frederick Luer, who as Camilla Urso, was famous for 50 years in Europe and America as a violinist, died here yesterday. She was born in Nantes, France, Jan. 13, 1842.

CHARGES AGAINST A G. A. R. COMMANDER

By Associated Press.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 21.—The executive committee of the Kansas G. A. R. this evening ordered Martin Norton, the department commander, to vacate his office at once. The committee has been in session all day investigating charges of incompetency, drunkenness and looseness in money matters that had been placed against Norton and sustained them in every particular.

COLORADO VISITORS IN WASHINGTON

Special to the Gazette.

Washington, Jan. 21.—H. M. Blackner of Colorado Springs, is registered at Hotel Raleigh; W. M. Wiley of Holly, manager of the Arkansas Valley Irrigation company is in the city and will attend the hearing of the best sugar men before the ways and means committee as a spectator tomorrow. Mr. Wiley says his company will plant large acreage of sugar beets this spring to meet Colorado factory demands.

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The only hair Preparation on this absolutely new scientific principle.

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THE GAZETTE'S SPECIAL WASHINGTON LETTER

(Special Correspondence.)

Washington, Jan. 16.—The question of precedence comes up every winter to disturb the officials and amuse Washingtonians. Not long ago a hostess who had just taken up her residence in Washington and was entertaining her first party of official callers after the guests had assembled that she was wholly ignorant of the intricacies of social precedents as governed by official rank. There was but one way out of the hostess boldly took the bull by the horns.

"I haven't the faintest idea how you ought to go into dinner," she announced, "but those of you who wish anything to eat had better get in some of the drinkings will be spoiled."

Fortunately the hostess assessed the saving sense of humor. They flocked into the dining room, took such seats as were most convenient, and the dinner was a success. One of the social tactless guests out of the law regarding the precedence of the presidency is found in the discussion which has been in progress in recent years as to the relative positions of the president pro tempore of the United States senate and speaker of the house of representatives. When at first dinner at the White House following the death of Vice President Hobart, President McKim gave the place of honor to Senator Frye, the president pro tempore of the senate. Speaker Henderson of the house of representatives was highly displeased and he afterwards declined to attend any dinner unless assured in advance that he would have the place of honor. The tension between General Miles and General Corbin was not so easily settled. The question of precedence existing between the wives of Admiral Dewey and General Miles. The matter was finally settled as near as any of these social controversies can be settled by the decision that the wife of the president pro tempore of the senate and the wife of the speaker of the house of representatives were established prior to the navy department the general commanding the army was entitled to precedence over the admiral of the navy at official functions. When the men are entertained as private guests, the wife of the speaker of the house takes precedence. Not infrequently public men are made to suffer the consequence of social quarrels precipitated by the women of their families. From such a source sprang the bitter fight between the wife of the speaker of the house and the wife of the senator Cullom. The governor's animosity was caused by a slight placed upon his wife by Mrs. Cullom who was reported to have declared that Mrs. Tanner as the daughter of a senator, was entitled to precedence socially impossible. For years there was a bitterness between Mrs. Merriam whose husband is now director of the census and Mrs. Davis, widow of Senator Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota. The wife of the speaker of the house now holds a truce was patched up between the two men and the reconciliation was supposed to extend to the ladies of the households.

Admiral Lord Pauncefote, the British ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps to call upon the vice president. He argued that he was not only the official representative of his government, but also the personal representative of his sovereign, and as such was entitled to rank directly after the president. Vice President Stevenson happened to be the bone of contention. He was a good-natured man, and showed the ambassador to have his way, but when Vice President Hobart assumed the office he stood out for his rights. The matter was referred to the British foreign office which held that the vice president was the official representative of his government, and as such was entitled to precedence. The British ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps to call upon the vice president. He argued that he was not only the official representative of his government, but also the personal representative of his sovereign, and as such was entitled to rank directly after the president. Vice President Stevenson happened to be the bone of contention. He was a good-natured man, and showed the ambassador to have his way, but when Vice President Hobart assumed the office he stood out for his rights. The matter was referred to the British foreign office which held that the vice president was the official representative of his government, and as such was entitled to precedence.

The gains which the United States is making in supplying Mexico with the articles which it imports from foreign countries are sharply called to the attention of English manufacturers and exporters by the British consul at the city of Mexico. In his report on the trade of Mexico for the year 1900, says:

"Fifty years ago, and even less, the greater part of the trade of Mexico was carried on by British houses, the heads of which were men of considerable wealth and influence. As late as 1873-74 the British trade with Mexico was in a fairly flourishing condition, but from the date of the opening of the Mexican Central and Mexican National railways, and the consideration as named is \$150,000. The deed was signed by William Lennox as president and E. A. Colburn as secretary of the Necessary M. & Co. to the Ajax G. M. Co. The Necessary M. & Co. is located on Battle mountain and adjoins on the north a property of the Ajax company. It is a valuable piece of ground and the consideration as named is \$150,000. The deed was signed by William Lennox as president and E. A. Colburn as secretary of the Necessary M. & Co. to the Ajax G. M. Co. The Necessary M. & Co. is located on Battle mountain and adjoins on the north a property of the Ajax company. 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Mr. Dooley on Financial Needs in Matrimony

By
F. P. DUNNE

"a man marry on twenty-five dollars?" asked Mr. Hennessy. "If, sir," said Mr. Dooley, "here's a judge on th' sirs twenty-five dollars is as much as a man needs on th' sacred bonds—twenty-five dollars beside th' m'n he has to take that anyhow. Th' pa-pers has 'up an' some is fr it an' some is again it. A few believes it can be done on less; others thinks it is done undher thirty at th' outslde. A larned lawyer that a man who wud lure a young girl away fr music lessons whin if she asked him fr twenty-five dollars he'd have to signal fr help, is nawthin' short of criminal. Nearly all th' ladlyl' actresses in th' city has been intervirowed an' they say that if married they cud not see their way clear fr less than twenty-five money. They think the judge meant a divorce, not a weddin'. Over th' argymints pro an' con, Hinlissly, I come to the conclusion that th' judge is wrong an' times has been so."

"I was a boy all a man needed was a little encouragement fr'm th' fam'ly, an account with a liveryman, a small pull with th' parish priest an' there he was. Well if he had a job too but if he hadn't it wasn't no matter. A married man can always find wurruk to do. He's got to put no woen iver thought iv askin' him to skin open a book. They wasn't anny such things. They had anny banks. He didn't have to pin a cashier's check on th' proposal an' put in a sealed bid. If th' girls were an' this part iv town had to wait fr an opulent man with twenty-five or thirty dollars, many iv 'em wud waitin' at this mvin't."

"We looked on mathrimony as a drafft on posterity, as Mark Hanna wud say, an' not as an investmint. We argyued that while th' childher was growin' up we'd be undher no expinse an' when they'd finished ther schoolin' an' was able to take up th' stern jooties iv life an' go to wurruk, say betw'n th' age iv siven an' nine, they cud support us in luxury. Th' young ladies had none th' best iv us. They had no money too, along with th' rest iv ther charms. It was no case iv matchin' coopons in thim happy days. Th' father iv th' family nilver thought iv sinder in an expert accountant to look over th' young man's books an' decide whether his investmints was sound, an' if th' young man had th' nerve to ask his father-in-law was he still on th' payroll 'twudn't be th' sacramint iv mathrimony he'd require. If th' young man was kind to th' dog, smoked seegars that were not made be th' rubber thrust an' cud pass ivry second saloon without a pang, he was illegible f'r to enter th' first fam'lies in th' neighborhood an' sometimes even th' last. We was too dilicate f'r to speak iv marraged as though 'twas like buyin' a pound iv tinpinny nails. Durin' th' courtship no wan around th' house iver let on that anny-thing was in th' air, though wanst in awhile, there was a giggle whin th' dure bell rung an' th' ol' man wud give a wink to th' clock an' go out into th' kitchen. We spint most iv our time in th' kitchen while th' preliminariees was bein' arranged. Th' courtship I think want on be a complete system iv signals long before Marconi came into th' wurruid, but wan night th' wealthy heiress come back f'r'm th' parlor an' fell into a clinch with her mother an' th' proud father yawned an' went to bed. That was all they was to it. No wan assayed young Latharvo Hininsky

iv th' sixth ward. If they heard he had twenty-five dollars, they'd begin f'r to make an allylb ready f'r him. I mind whin Hogan was goin' to marry Cassidy's daughter. 'I haven't a clat,' he says. 'Hurry up an' marry this,' says Cassidy, 'or ye might have.'

"That's th' way it was in them good ol' days an', he hives, I think that's th' way it is now among th' likes iv us. An' that's a good thing f'r th' men that own th' rollin' mills. It wuddent do to take any chances goin' up an' down Arrchey road offerin' ye'rself without th' cash forfeit. Some wan might call ye. But it's different among th' best fam'lies, 'Tis far different. I read be th' pa-pers in this controversy that if a man can't show down a bank account that wud make Andrew Carnayle feel like goin' back to wurruk, he might as well make up his mind to remain a gay bachelor till he falls fr'm th' cab f'r th' las' time. Not f'r him th' joys iv married life, th' futman at th' dure tellin' him his wife has not come home yet, th' prattlin' iv th' tender infant as it is rocked to sleep in th' incubator, th' frequent letthers fr'm abroad askin' him if th' drafft come. No rayspectable woman wud have him while he was gettin' th' money an' none ought to have him after he's got it.

"Manetime th' price iv mathrimonyal coupon founs goes up till hardly annywan can think iv enterin' thim. A man believes th' judge was wrong an' says he, 'I'll never condimna Mary Josephine to be a poor man's wife. I'll wait till I get a million.' It's not so hard to get a million nowadays if ye pick out th' right people to get it fr'm, but it takes some time an' before th' eager suitor has landed enough to sit in th' game, he's considerably past the age iv consint. Manetime father too hasn't been idled

He's betrayed a few thrusts himself an' put a story o' two on th' house. So whin th' young man comes up war night an' lays down his plie an' suggests that th' time has come f'r to hasten th' glad evint, father says: 'I'm afraid, me boy, that ye're a little slow. Ye haven't kept pace with th' socyal requirements. Since seeln' ye last Mary Josephine has acquired th' use iv a private yacht an' is slowly masteerin' th' great trunth that if ye have a club suit, ye ought to pass up th' make. A slight oversight some afternoon in distinguishin' thrumps an' the wudden't be enough iv that bundle left to put a rubber band around. No, Mike, I think a g-re-at deal iv ye, but niver, niver will I consint that a daughter iv mine shud suffer th' pangs iv poverty.' An' so it goes through th' years untl' marredge, Hinnessy, is restricted to th' very rich an' th' extrehemely poor who're almost all married already.

"I don't know meself what to think iv it, Hinnessy, an' I don't know that I ought to worry about it. I haven't noticed any reduction in th' number iv marredge license day be day. Th' Kubelowskis an' th' Wittsinks still ar exchangein' vows, an' if they've got more thin twenty-five dollars apiece I'd like to know where they got it. I can't notify th' polls. No, sir, th' glorious ol' instichoooshion iv which I'm as proud as I am shy is here to stay an' I thinkin' it'll be here whin money becomes extinct. I th' rich are becomin' richer, th' poor are becomin' mor foolish about these things an' there's hope in that."

"D'ye raaly think a man ought to marry on twinty-five dollars?" asked Mr. Hennessy.

"If he's that kind iv a man more money thin that wud be wasted on him," said Mr. Dealey.

MAS. E. LEIBOLD,

THE VASQUEZ MYSTERY

(A Romance of the Late War)

before, war was declared between the United States and Mexico, and the movement was still at the height of the heartless, ill-fated "Maine"—

A Spaniard, who had been running through his room 10, in one of the hotels of New York which, must still be quite well and it was an open place in close communication with the country, keeping a private post on the affairs of our government of our people. Three of this Spaniard, arrived at this hotel, his "Lucia. Miruelo," a young hand, impossible to be called short, curly hair and eyes attracted the who saw her. Close to the same day, another of the hotel office, this after legibly writing "Atananzas," on the register assigned him to the trunk was duty done. She was really a handsome woman with a sallow complexion, and a pair of those eyes. But he was of a disposition, spending his room, rarely the guests saw but he was also very nervous, heated somebody or other, caused suspicion of the probable assassin. Little sympathy was shown for the murdered man. Death was a cold as such the police would make an investigation of the assassin. Juan, a detective was sent but Juan could not find a trunk having mysteriously, the hotel porter had not removed it. One of the guests saw Juan's disappearance, completely baffled the police.

And they hunted high and low, feeling certain he had not left the city, but no trace of him could be had. It seemed as if the very earth had opened up and completely engulfed him, his perplexing disappearance causing the police to feel deeply chagrined at being unable to thoroughly investigate. Miruelo was closely questioned and, although the police kept a strict watch over her for several days thinking she might be connected with the murder in some manner, yet absolutely nothing was gleaned from her. Before she left the city, after having put forth every effort to clear up this murder and meeting with no success, the chief pigeon-holed all the papers in his possession bearing on this case, thus adding another unraveled mystery to the city.

It was a long time before Miruelo triumphantly entered Santiago after one of the most stubbornly contested battles history will probably ever record—our army being compelled to face the raking fire from a formidable fleet and the same result. Its way through numerous barbed wire entanglements in order to capture the city—one of our soldiers was shot in the thigh and captured by the Spaniards, but he succeeded in making good his escape, being taken in by a friendly Cuban family. While he lay recovering from his wound, he fell deeply in love with the gentle maiden acting as his nurse, his heart being completely captivated by her kind and tender treatment. When he grew bold enough to make his love known to Lucia Miruelo, she refused him, he was gratified to learn that she regarded him favorably and they were finally married. Week after week passed and it seemed as if these two became happier every day of their marriage. But finally, one day, his husband so, that she sorely missed him if out of her presence even for the shortest time.

But, in this life, we are compelled by the very force of circumstances, to be taken away from the sweet, the sky cannot always be clear. The little cloud which first appears in the far distance, grows larger and larger, blacker and blacker as it draws near, yet we take no notice of it until it is too late. We are causing a gloom over our happiness which, through its very existence, and, after the fury of the terrible storm has abated, we look around with broken hearts, seeing the destruction and desolation which has been wrought. So it was with this happy couple. And thus it will be all time has passed every vestige of its

mundane sphere. While spending a joyous day with her husband on a small ocean trip, Lucia caught a head cold, and the next morning she was unable to leave her bed. She grew rapidly worse, despite the watchful care of three physicians, and the broken hearts of husband and child. When the doctor was called, he affirmed that the girl was near death. He could do nothing to save her, and Lucia could not even think of parting with his gentle, loving wife, and he held her in his arms as if defying her to be taken from him. But the battle was not his to win, for he could not successfully cope with the grief-stricken mother. After a long farewell, she extended her arms in beseeching manner, a bright smile came on her pale face as the words: "Oh Jesus take me," issued from her lips and she breathed her last. About a week later, her husband and child followed all that was earthly of his beloved wife to the grave, he decided to go away for awhile, hoping by so doing to lessen his misery. He felt it was impossible to remain any longer, as the thought of his departed wife, that empty place at the dining table, in fact, everything about the house continually brought back such painful memories that his eyes were constantly full of tears. Even the house itself, which was so cheerful in the days of his small daughter, now seemed so dreary and empty, its very walls throwing dismally back the sounds caused by his weeping when overcome by his grief.

He appeared to be in a perpetual dream of sorrow, several times forgetting himself by pouring out tea or coffee, and he was so far from his home even going so far as to loudly call her to dine, and when the sad remembrance came back that she was gone forever from this earth, his grief was insupportable. So he resolved to sell the house, and to leave the place of his painful associations and he proceeded to gather up his cherished trinkets and belongings, intending always to keep these. In the pocket of a discarded dress, which was carefully tucked away in the corner of a trunk, he found a sealed envelope addressed to him with a request that the contents be not read until after her death. Wondering what this packet contained, he nervously tore open the envelope and the first thing that struck his eyes was his heart's being substantially in words as follows:

"To my sweet, darling husband:

"It has often been my earnest wish to tell you the greatest secret of my life, as I always believed you should know it, but I feared telling you the truth as it might hurt you. I have

heart and kill your love for me, who would be worse than any death. Oh, I have seen the light and learned the truth. I have spared this act, which I believed I was driven by the fiendish acts of a heartless villain. But since I have found you, you that of husband I have seen the light and learned the truth, I will not spare you. I will spare my maker to forgive my great sin, but I fore I relate the story of my sad life, I sad excepting the ray of sunshine you brought me—I will ask you, my darling husband, not to judge me harshly. I have a most intimate knowledge of this in ignorance following doctrine I taught by my people, for which I should not be held wholly responsible. During the oppressive rule of that tyrant Weyler, one Francisco Vasquez held a high office in this city and being of a most intimate knowledge of the ran things with a high hand, over-riding all laws of justice and even humanity, until his reign of terror was cut short by the peremptory recall of Weyler back to Spain. While Vasquez was in power, I was a young girl, and it can be called, he made ardent love to me and his persistent attentions finally became so repugnant that my father became terribly angry one night, when he ended in the arrogant Vasquez being killed. He was the next day executed, several Spanish soldiers came to my house and arrested my father, cast him into a gloomy prison, on an order signed by Vasquez. A few days later my good father was taken from the prison and publicly shot to death. When he was dumped up charge of treason. When his body was thrown into the sea, my only brother grasped my right hand, raised it high in the air so as to form an arch over the coffin; then he swore a terrible oath to me, venged in case he fell before his vengeance. The next day my father was buried and the next day my brother had a violent quarrel with Vasquez, challenging him to a duel by giving him a stinging blow in the face. This act of my brother's caused his death, for he was killed by the same pistol. I finally shot. It being claimed that I was an active accomplice of my father in a plot to overthrow the Spanish authority. I was now almost beside myself, crazed by grief at the cruel murder of my father and brother and blood-brother, and I said to the man who had so mercilessly betrayed me, leaving me all alone in the world, for no other reason than that I could not encourage his attentions. I said, I

and watching for a favorable opportunity to be revenged, but none came. Instead, my Vasquez left me alone for a few days, during which I was in store for me, I determined bold scheme and changed my appearance as much as possible, having my hair cut off and curled, in order to be successful.

I arrived in New York city early in the afternoon and made arrangements for quarters at a hotel where I knew Vasquez was stopping, being a room 20, to which my trunk was carried. This room, mine now for a week at least, was just across the hall from the room in which Vasquez resided, and it seemed as if fate was aiding me to secure my revenge. In registering I took great pains to write my name in such a wretched manner, that it could not be deciphered by Vasquez, in case he chanced to look over the pages of the book. Late that night I dressed myself in male attire, using my brother's clothes, and when dressed to my satisfaction, I left the hotel to return a few moments later, when I walked boldly into the office and asked the clerk for room 21, which was given room 21, to which I had my trunk carried, exactly similar to my own. This name I wrote on the paper in a bold, round hand, so that it could be easily read, and I then returned to my hotel all excited over my male attire, feeling very nervous. I greatly feared discovery, which would mean the postponement of my business revenge. The next afternoon I took my brother's clothes and dressed in them, and then I returned to the hotel, which I emptied my trunk and placed my brother's clothes in it. This done, I entered the hotel office and informed the clerk that I must leave for a few days, requesting him to hold my trunk for me, and to pay for it when I was paid for, as I might receive a telegram which would delay my departure from the city for several days. My trunk was sent to the Grand Central depot, but I had it taken from the depot and it was mailed to me at this city, and I was mailed to my friends, and I agreed to receive a telegram at this city and I returned to the hotel, informed the clerk that I had received my message and entered my room. I was very restless as I sat in a chair, and I thought I had been so successful, but I could scarcely wait until the hour arrived which I fondly hoped would witness my revenge. Thus I sat in a dreamy expectancy, until I heard

to see that I was a quarter of
sprang from my chair, hurried
off my shoes and clothes, flung
myself on the floor, and, hav-
opened the door, rushed into
and soon returned to my room
the trunk which was supposed
property of Juan Cordoba. I then
my spare dresses and belongings,
and, finding that I had not
in this trunk, thus making it ap-
if this had always been my trunk
now all trace of the pseudo Juan
lost. I grew terribly excited and
knew that all was ready and that
I was about to see my father. I
ger clutched in my right hand—I
my door, sneaked across the hall
stood, for a second, at the door of
19. Breathlessly, I turned the
opened the door and in another
his hand feeling queerly, I saw
my revenge lying on his bed,
asleep. But now my courage fal-
dead and I stood trembling, in hesi-
"Oh, horror, I can't do that," I de-
fully thought, shrinking back,
I saw a figure, which I had never
appeared before me which terri-
cized me. I fancied that I plain-
my dead father, pointing with his
hand at the gaping wound in his
head, while his right hand pointed
towards me. I staggered back,
saw my dead brother, his right
pointed directly at the sleeper a-
right hand raised high in the air,
like the half arch, the meaning of
I knew only too well. My heart
bleat, plainly, my mind grew
I saw the revenge again seize
which impelled me forward. I
neared the bed, a horrible blan-
flashed in my eyes, which made me
and I felt as if I had been hurled
a seething lake of fire. Struck
I saw my father and brother
Something hissed in my ear
sprung at the monster who had
all my trouble, like a tigress ab-
seize its unsuspecting prey. I felt
my nostrils dilate, my arm rose in the
and, in the next instant, I shot
myself forward, and, with my
gaze's body—just as the clock did
struck 12. Crazed by the thought
I was avenging the cruel murder
those so dear to me, I eagerly lit
to his groan when the cold steel
my hand feeling queerly, I saw
hoping that he had suffered as much
he made my poor father and brother
suffer. When satisfied that he
dead beyond a doubt, I felt as if I
out a bewildering trance and I

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LOUISIANA DURING THE TERM OF JOHN ADAMS.

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United States until 1798. In a message to congress, dated June 12, 1797, President Adams said: "This country is rendered peculiarly valuable by its inhabitants, who are generally to amount to nearly 4,000, generally well affected to the government, and the United States, and anxious for the maintenance of a government under their authority. I therefore recommend to your consideration the expediency of erecting a government in the district of the Yazoo, similar to that established for the territory of the Mississippi, in the State of Ohio, but with certain modifications relative to titles or claims of land, whether of individuals or companies, or to claims of jurisdiction of any individual state."

It is much-in-controversy Natchez territory, which became the Mississippi territory, was bounded on the west by the great river, on the south by the 31st parallel of latitude and on the north by a line drawn due east from the mouth of the Yazoo to the Chattahoocchy river.

We shall only epitomize the many pages of history relating to the reluctant transfer by Spain of a region which was ours by plain treaty stipulation. I was a tooth-pulling, agonizing process. The American commissioner was Colonel George M. Elliott. He was a man of considerable talents in laying out and surveying the city of Washington. He was ably assisted in his delicate mission by two brave and discreet officers, Captain Isaac Gulton and Lieutenant Pleroy R. Foy.

Colonel Elliott established his camp on an eminence in Natchez, about 50 yards from the well-garrisoned Fort Panmure. Here he displayed mast-high the flag of the United States, demanded the surrender of the fort, and declining to permit any military force to enter Orleans and elsewhere, announced that he would not move, except to the point where he was to begin surveying the line of demarcation. In the meantime General Wayne had sent Lieutenant Colonel Elliott a letter, in which he said, within supporting distance. The gallant Pope reported to the resolute Elliott his readiness for action. That both soldiers were heroes appears from a letter addressed to his "Fellow Citizens of the District of Natchez" by Pope, after the fall of Elliott, in which he thus declares: "I will at all hazards protect the citizens of the United States from every act of hostility. This courageous course of action in the presence of such superior Spanish force, brought

series of our many differences we
Spain. Gavoso, like Lemón, the Span-
commissioner, who became governor of
Louisiana while these troubles were
pending, was in artifice, procrustean
and pervication, a past grand master
to postpone delivering the district a
the same of the little hour, he had
to go to New Orleans, he had
have no instructions; had asked for
structions and must await their arriv-
was threatened with an invasion from
Canada; was liable to an attack
Great Britain by sea, and so on and
fired at the Indians, and he was
trying to incite the Indians to make
war on us; he was still doling
bribes to those despicable traitors
Thomas Powers, Benjamin Sebast-
and other base deserters; both he and
would have talked politics with
anti-administration politicians like Glad-
Taylor and the worst Virginia pol-
iticians, and lastly, the versatile spy-
ward was hoping and praying to pre-
by the death of the patriot Wayne.
would have been the old pensioner
Spain, General Wilkinson, in chief com-
mand. It is due to Wilkinson to re-
mark that he repulsed these last overture
his inordinate ambition being satisfied
with the command of the American
army, seemingly for life. Not so ad-
vanced in age, at that time, as the
self-condemned man, Senator Wil-
Blount of Tennessee, who was
guilty of proffering aid to the British
forces in Quebec while they were
contemplating a hostile movement up
Louisiana and the Mississippi. Sena-
tor Wilcox was exempted from the
senate of the United States by a
mous vote. In contrast with men
little faith in their country or coun-
men was Captain Isaac Gulon, a
veteran of the Revolution, who commanded
the district and who determined to cap-
the Spanish forts by assault if they
were not evacuated on or before a cer-
tain date, which he fixed at April
1798. The garrisons of two forts were
evacuated, but the Spanish garrison of
state of local feeling being at high ten-
sion, about midnight on March 23,
drums were heard of the troops march-
to the river bank and before day-
light the last soldier of Spain had de-
barred from New Orleans. It was
the only public retreat that a year
had evacuation.

The survey of the lines of demar-
cation at once proceeded under Colo-
Wilcox with his assistants and milita-
escort.

ment of John Adams the first of the Spanish government. Here ends not the first, but perhaps the worst lesson of Spanish perfidy. Contemporaries this falling back on land before a superior force, Spanish privateers seizing our unarmed merchant vessels and confiscating their cargoes and men, and the capture and sale of our vessels through public streets in Spanish towns, to dungeons where died the victims of a dreadful Inquisition, the conduct of France was no better than his message of December 3, President Adams declared to Congress: "The decree of the Directory, already intended to restrain the depredations of French cruisers on our commerce, has not been given and cannot give any relief. It enjoins them to conform to the laws of nations and to abstain from prizes, while these laws are themselves the sources of the depredations of which we have so long, so justly so fruitlessly complained." The "threat Directory," drunk with blood and democracy, was now threatening the United States with a new loan of four million depredation debt for which France gave the United States a territorial indemnity in 1803.

Returning to the history of Louisiana we find that in January, 1789, Governor Miro issued a decree, "in the name of some rather nonsensical instructions for example: Liberty of conscience not to be extended beyond the first generation: the children of the emigrants (sic) must be Catholic. In upper Louisiana, no matter to what admitted religion the natives or merchant mandants are to watch that no profane of any religion but the Catholic comes into the province: No land is to be granted to a trader; if the granted debts to the province, the province is to be paid in kind, or in specie to their allegiance, in preference to debts due abroad."

The most distinguished visitors of the year were the duke of Orleans and duke of Montausier, the grandsons of the duke of Burgundy, who resided in France under Louis XV. Upon the death of Governor Gayoso on July 1789, Don Maria Vidal became a civil governor. The Marquis de Cayalvo was sent over from Cuba to act as military governor. In 1790, the first American migration was excited in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia adjacent, by notice being that New Orleans could no longer be the place of deposit by up-river Americans, because the three-year treaty

spendence was soon entered upon by the Secretary of State. Pickering with his usual astuteness, after studying the results, The king overruled the objection of his subordinates. The port of New Orleans was in 1799 made a part of Upper Louisiana.

Don Carlos Dehault D'Allessus, now French Consul General of the latter province, reported the result of the survey taken on the 31st of December, 1800, as follows:

St. Charles, 875; Carondelet, 180; Fernand, 275; Marias des Liards, 1,000; Marmais, 115; and the city of New Orleans, 1,739. Captain Girardeau, 521; Madrid, 782; Little Meadows, 429; 6,028. There were in round figures whites: 200 free colored and less than 100 slaves. The value of the decrees, lead, and iron, shipped to the United States in 1799, amounting to \$250,000.

On October 1, 1800, the treaty of San Ildefonso was concluded between the king of Spain and the consul of France, Napoleon Bonaparte. As this belongs to the class of treaties which are not to be made public, as it is related to Louisiana, until the following March, its consideration to the next administration. All this was a treaty in which we were not hand or part. It undoubtedly essentially modified the history of this country, and the present administration, who postponed our crossing the Mississippi to a later date.

It is a matter of general regret that the materials for the history of Louisiana are so meager in extent. B. Henderson of Missouri, has expressed the opinion that the Spanish archives and the official records of the chiefs at St. Louis would prove to be the best sources of historical information. It is a pity that the archives are hardly so suitable or adequate for popular narrative. There has been a failure somewhere to collect and serve the facts relating to the most interesting incidents and events which must have happened during the Spanish period of the struggle.

During the commandanship of the Trudeau, which ended in 1798, navigation was wisely encouraged, and trading was extended far into the north and far up the Missouri a river. The move attracted to the river never and better houses and structures. Commandant D'Allessus followed Trudeau, was a high gentleman by birth and breeding, favored whatever measures tended to promote the permanent welfare of the colony.

end of John Adams' administration, March 4, 1801, Upper Louisiana, exempt from all the disturbing agencies of the threatened invasions, the new world complications, which the lower provinces in a continuous event. And the extreme beauty of the serenity of the forest peacefully escaped the reason-and-tion-destroying partisan strife in the new republic, whose were measured by the exclamations of Hamilton and Madison on the occasion of Washington's inauguration—*"I am a father!"* and, *"I am a savior!"* We could not pull him out of the forest. The alien and sedition laws; the lucky resolutions of '98; the Marter and the peace negotiators; the war and the now too hot to handle.

James Q. H.

MRS. RALSTON'S FASHIONS.

As to the muffs—they are enormous and perfect in the style of great-great-grandmothers. The three-quarter-length coats are really the new coat of the season with many cloth suits and dresses to be quite popular.

Suits of corduroy, which is much more popular than muslin, are much liked, and very much worn by young matrons and girls. The answer for all but extremely fastidious fashions.

So many blouses and shirtings are worn that the bust is no longer in fact it is attention to such little details that makes dressed woman, combined with elegant habit—neatness.

Belts are worn in every form, that is, as to the sorts and materials. But many of the models show belts to match the collars of the gowns. In size either very narrow or very wide, fasten in the back, being laced with ribbons through round holes.

Just a few words as to hats. There were prettier, with a variety of shape and coloring that is very beautiful and charming. The low, firming is still the best, and the gentlemen are tilted with bits of felt must not be no markers of beavers and soft silky felts. Of course, velvet is worn too, with one's best frock. Ostrich feathers are becoming luxuries in so they are kept more strictly to the hat. The new hats are the January Ladies' Home Journal.

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THE OUTLOOK FOR COLORADO SPRINGS.

AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR, in the period of quiet following the holiday activity, it is customary for the merchants to take stock of their present possessions and to survey as best they can the prospects of their business for the coming year.

Such an occupation at the present time is profitable, not only to those who are engaged in retail or wholesale trade, but also to all those who are concerned in any way with the larger affairs which affect the development of our city.

Such a survey is the more fitting at the present time, because there have happened within the past few days a number of events that have a most important bearing upon the future of this city, and also because there are in progress at the present time several large enterprises that will work most powerfully for the advancement of our interests and the upbuilding of our city affairs.

In looking over the broad field of Colorado Springs business, in its widest sense, there is a reasonable justification for the conclusion that at no previous time in the city's history was there so much evidence of permanent prosperity or so great a proof of a large growth for the immediate future as exists at the present time.

One of the most important things affecting the future development of the city is the large and comprehensive system of street and suburban electric railways now in process of construction. A year ago practically all that the city possessed in the way of rapid transit was two lines extending through the city at right angles to each other. The service upon these lines was seriously hampered by insufficient equipment, both on the rails and in the power house. At the present time there is under construction and to be completed in the near future a comprehensive system that will give ready access to every part of the city and its suburbs, while the improvements that have already been made in the service form the best ground for an opinion of what this will be when the lines are in complete working order. That such a modern system of rapid transit will prove a most powerful benefit to all the business and property interests of this city, and a most important stimulus to its growth is attested by the common experience of other cities and by the general opinion.

Another very important present development in the city's life is the growth of the industrial features of the city. The construction at the same time of two such important establishments as the Portland mill and the new Telluride Reduction works cannot fail to have an important influence. They will build up and maintain two new suburbs, each having a large population with steady employment at profitable wages, and each contributing to swell the volume of business of this city. Other enterprises of the same or a similar nature are now projected and may reasonably be expected to materialize in the near future.

Connected with these industries and having a most important relation to any plans for the future, are the coal mines located northeast of the city, and almost within the city limits. Already there has been built up at these mines a most important business, and around them there have been established a number of small towns that are now rapidly growing and that promise to be an important addition to our city's business and population. The presence of this large deposit of easily-workable coal of good quality insures not only an abundant supply of fuel for domestic purposes in this city, and a most important factor in our trade with other parts of the state, but it also means power easily available for manufacturing purposes, which may be conveyed over electric wires to any part of the city and used there in any quantity that may be required.

Of especial importance at the present time is the movement recently inaugurated and now under such good headway to promote, more than has been done in recent years, the development of those important resources that consist in our climatic and scenic advantages. Mountain scenery and winter sunshine are sufficient to increase our population very much above what we now possess, and to bring here at all times of the year a larger number of tourists than we have ever thus far accommodated. For this kind of business the city is now better prepared than it ever has been, and in the near future it is certain that it will be much better prepared than it is now. Very great progress has been made recently in the matter of hotel accommodations in this city. In the near future we hope to chronicle the beginning of work upon a large modern hotel of the class of the Antlers or the Hotel Colorado, at Manitou. The sanitarium project now successfully launched by the help of General Palmer's magnificent donation is another important feature of the development of this portion of our resources. The outlook in Colorado Springs as a health and tourist resort for summer and winter is better than it has ever been before, and the promises of largely-increased population and additional business from this source are both reliable and satisfactory.

For the past few years the mining interests of Colorado Springs have come to occupy first place in the thoughts of our people, and of a large number of our friends outside. There is every reason to believe that the future years, far from showing any decrease in the volume of business, or any change in the position that this city has acquired as a center for mining investments will bring an increased volume of business and a firmer establishment of our title as the principal center for mining investment and mining speculation in the Rocky Mountain region. Within the past few months there has been a general movement among the brokers, the investors and the promoters of this city to widen their field of operations. The results that have been obtained along this line are most encouraging, and in the near future we shall expect to see a period of interest in mining matters that will far surpass anything that has hitherto been experienced.

The week just passed showed the largest business in building permits for residence purposes that the inspector's office has ever known, the total for the week amounting to \$105,000. This was all for buildings of moderate size and included none of the larger business blocks or public buildings.

With the rapid increase of the city in population and area, with the development of its business along so many and so varied lines, with such exceptional natural resources as we possess, and with the unfailing enterprise and energy of our citizens, the outlook for Colorado Springs is indeed most favorable, and we face the future with a spirit of hope and confidence that is in itself one of the best and surest guarantees of the fulfillment of our desires.

THE BOULDER OIL FIELD.

THE Gazette needs to make no apology to its readers for devoting special space and prominence this morning to the recent oil discoveries at Boulder. The subject is an important one to all the readers of this paper, and especially to those enterprising men of Colorado Springs who are already in the field and have thus early made investments that have materially assisted towards the development of this new addition to Colorado's productive wealth.

The story told elsewhere is an interesting one. It is written for Gazette readers by a regular member of the Gazette staff, whose only purpose has been to tell things exactly as they are, without exaggeration, without depreciation, and without any prejudice for or against any locality, person or interest.

WHERE THE GOLD COMES FROM.

SEVERAL times recently the remark has been made that the Colorado Springs brokers did not put the gold in the ore, and the inference intended to be drawn from this remark is that no great amount of credit is due to the Colorado Springs mining promoters for the growth and the development of the Cripple Creek district.

Of course the remark is absolutely true. The brokers did not put the gold in the rock, and they did not add or subtract a single particle from the amount in the eternal hills.

But it is equally true that if it were not for the brokers and the mining men of Colorado Springs the gold that was in the Cripple Creek mountains would have remained there, and the district would have remained as little known and as unproductive as other districts in the state that have failed to receive the proper means for their development.

There is hardly a mine in the district, with two exceptions, the Independence and the Portland, that could have furnished the money for its own development. Outside capital was a necessity for the opening of the mines, and it was the Colorado Springs brokers, beyond any question, who secured the sums necessary to build the shaft houses and the railroads, to buy the machinery and to build the mills and the reduction works that were required before the gold in the rocks could be made available.

It is not the gold in the rocks that has made Cripple Creek great, but the gold that has come out of the rocks. It could not have come out if it was not there, to be sure, but it could not have come out if there were not men with the acquaintance and the ability to secure the attention and the interest of capitalists.

There is too much of a disposition at the present time to decry the services of those who have promoted the

development of Cripple Creek. There is no desire on our part to claim that they are "the whole thing," but they certainly are entitled to a large measure of credit for what has been accomplished, and the Gazette at least will never hesitate to give them recognition for what they have done.

The richness of the Cripple Creek rock is the material out of which its greatness has been built. The hand that reared the structure and planned it was the hand of the Colorado Springs promoter and the instrument, with which he worked was the incorporated mining company.

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.

THE campaign which has just begun in France is for the election of members of the chamber of deputies, which is the lower house of the French parliament. The deputies are elected every four years by universal suffrage, and each citizen twenty-one years old not actually in military service, and who has a six months residence in any one town, has the right to vote. The chamber is now composed of 534 deputies, and each arrondissement elects one deputy, and if its population is in excess of 100,000 it is divided into two or more constituencies.

The issues of the present campaign concern the administration of President Loubet and of the prime minister, M. Waldeck-Rousseau. M. Loubet was elected president in 1899 to succeed President Faure, who had died in office. The late history of the French republic had not been entirely satisfactory. President Carnot was assassinated in 1894, and President Casimir-Perier, who was in office from June, 1894, to January, 1895, resigned his position because, as he said, the responsibility was placed upon him when he had no authority. Upon the death of President Faure in 1899, the task of choosing his successor seemed a most difficult one, and M. Loubet owed his election rather to the fact that he had few active enemies than that he was possessed of striking qualifications for the office. President Loubet, however, has proven himself well adapted for the position and has commanded the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens. The opening speech of the campaign laid stress upon the fact that under this president and this prime minister, the republic seemed to be more firmly established than ever before. These claims are supported by general opinion, and there seems to be no good reason to believe that the government will not win a general victory in the coming election.

Mr. F. L. Rouse assumes the position of county commissioner with the good wishes of the people of this city, who have a large measure of confidence in his ability, and a complete trust in his integrity. He will find plenty to do and a very hearty recognition for whatever he may do well.

THE EXTRA SESSION.

VERY much against his own desire, and against the desires of the great majority of the people of this state, Governor Orman has found it necessary to call an extra session of the state legislature for the purpose of remedying the blunders and correcting the errors of the regular session.

While the people sympathize with the governor in the extreme reluctance with which the decision for an extra session has been reached, they will agree with him that the re-assembly of the legislature is an urgent and an unavoidable necessity. Recent decisions of the courts upon the laws passed or attempted by the regular session have left no alternative, and Governor Orman has been compelled to accept that horn of the dilemma which Governor Thomas avoided only with extreme difficulty and danger.

It is certainly significant of the low degree to which our political affairs have fallen that two successive legislatures have shown themselves so incompetent—to use no harsher word—that governors of their own party have been plunged in indecision as to which was the worse calamity for the state, to suffer the results of their acts and omissions or to run the risks of an extra session. The severest condemnation that has been heard upon the acts of the Twelfth and the Thirteenth general assemblies of this state has come not from Republicans but from those who were party associates of the majority of the legislators and who by their votes assisted in placing them in their positions of responsibility and power. And while others may be more emphatic or eloquent in their condemnation of the acts of the Thirteenth general assembly, nothing can be more impressive in condemnation than the proclamation of the governor of their own party who finds it necessary to specify for change or correction nearly, if not quite, every one of the significant acts of that legislature.

But the people of the state of Colorado care less about condemnation than they do about reform. They do not desire any further exposition of fusion incompetence or blundering. What they do want is a fair, reasonable and effective revenue law that will furnish the money for the necessary expenses of the state, that will discriminate for or against no one, that will compel all corporations as well as individuals to pay a just share of taxation, and that will not be pulled to pieces by the first clever lawyer that is hired to fight it in the courts.

Outside of this matter of taxation, the governor has outlined an extensive program for the extra session and one that may afford opportunity for a much longer session than either the governor or the people would like to see.

The governor has very wisely and properly included in the call the amendment of the St. Louis world's fair bill, so that the technical objection to the payment of warrants may be avoided. The sentiment of the people of the state is overwhelmingly in favor of proper representation at the fair, and the punctilious objections that have been raised have found no approval except in the narrowly selfish quarters where they originated.

The regulation of the affairs of state ditch No. 3, and the amendment of the employers' liability bill, as well as the opportunity for the recall of the constitutional amendments now pending before the people of the state will afford ample ground for discussion.

If the extra session accomplishes the work set before it with reasonable speed it will not only gratify the people, but it will also surprise them. The Gazette hopes that this may be the case.

OIL DEVELOPMENTS IN COLORADO.

TWO RECENT oil discoveries in the state are of prime importance to the general interest. The first of these took place in the north central portion in the county of Boulder and near the town of that name. The geological formation at this point is similar to that at Florence, and the strike there is an indication that oil may be found along the eastern foot of the mountains wherever the local conditions are favorable to its collection. If the rocks are broken or inclined so that the oil runs away instead of accumulating in a reservoir, of course the particular strata where it is formed will be barren at that point. But favorable conditions undoubtedly exist at many other places besides Boulder and Florence. The recent discovery will serve to stimulate prospecting, and Larimer, Boulder, Weld, Jefferson, Arapahoe, Douglas, El Paso, Pueblo, Huerfano and Las Animas counties may be considered as offering a fair field for enterprise along this line.

The other discovery of oil was made at De Beque, which is located upon the Grand river in the northern part of Mesa county and about 25 miles northeast of Grand Junction. This discovery is not less important than the one at Boulder. De Beque is situated near the southern border of an oil territory, which extends across the western end of four large counties, Mesa, Garfield, Rio Blanco and Routt, in Colorado, and across the lines west into Utah and north into Wyoming. The development of this field offers a magnificent opportunity for prospectors and investors, and it will in time come to be one of the great resources of the state.

Strange as it may appear, these two immense oil territories do not comprise all the possibilities of the state in this line. Another field is known to exist in Archuleta county, the boundaries of which have not as yet been determined, and there are possibly other fields in other parts of the state.

The discoveries that have been made within the past year, at De Beque, Boulder, Pagosa Springs, and elsewhere occasion no surprise to those familiar with the geological features of the state. They do go far to verify the hopes and anticipations that have been formed, and there is little doubt that succeeding discoveries will bear out still further the anticipations of those who expect to see one of the great oil-producing regions of the country opened up in Colorado.

A NEW ROAD NEEDED.

THERE ought not to be any hesitation or delay in opening up a new county road from Colorado City south to the present county road to the poor house from Colorado Springs. As we are informed, the records show that a county road along this line has already been laid out, but so far it has been unimproved, and at the present time a substantial bridge across Fountain creek and considerable work on the road itself is necessary to make it serviceable.

At the present time there is no highway leading from Colorado City to the south, and in view of the extensive improvements now being made in this section, the construction of this road is a matter of immediate importance.

It is the more essential that something should be done at once toward making a good road here, because promises to this effect were made at the time the Telluride reduction works were established in their present location. This new establishment is a very important addition to local industry, and everything reasonable should be done to facilitate its work and to aid in its construction. About \$200,000 will be spent in completing the present plant, and its importance as a local industry and as a stimulus to Cripple Creek gold production is scarcely to be overestimated.

Besides that, the new road will furnish a highway between Colorado City and the new Portland mill. Along its line there are in prospect important suburban additions, which will depend upon the two large mills and

other establishments likely to be built in the near future. It certainly ought to be the policy of everyone to assist in every possible way the local industrial developments, and we cannot believe that the immediate construction of this road will be opposed by any one who is familiar with facts in the case.

THE AUSTRALIAN LAND TAX BILL.

IN HIS CALL for an extra session, the governor of Colorado, acceding to the request of many prominent business men of the state, has included in the legislative program the recalling or rescinding of any constitutional amendment now waiting for submission at the next general election. While this part of the governor's summons is general in its terms and applies equally well to all the six amendments now pending, it is understood to refer more particularly to what is known as the Bucklin bill, or the Australian land tax amendment, against which a strong petition was presented to the governor recently.

In view of the present interest in the matter, it is well to see exactly what this Bucklin law is, and what is meant by the Australian land tax bill. The bill itself will be found on page 95 of the Colorado session laws of 1901, and is as follows:

"An act to submit to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado amendments to article X of the constitution of Colorado.

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Colorado:

"Section 1. There shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the state of Colorado at the next general election for members of the general assembly, for their approval or rejection, the following amendments to the constitution of the state of Colorado, which, when ratified by a majority of those voting thereon, shall be valid as a part of the constitution.

"Sec. 2. Section 9 of article X of the constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 3. Once in four years, but not oftener, the voters of any county in the state may, by vote at a general election, exempt or refuse to exempt from all taxation for county, city, town, school, road and other local purposes, any or all personal property and improvements on land; but neither the whole nor any part of the full cash value of any rights of way, franchises in public ways, or land, exclusive of the improvements thereon, shall be so exempted; Provided, however, that such question be submitted to the voters, by virtue of a petition therefor, signed and sworn to by not less than 100 resident taxpayers of such county, and filed with the county clerk and recorder, not less than 30, nor more than 90 days before the day of election.

"Sec. 4. Section 11 of article X of the constitution of the state of Colorado shall be amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 11. The rate of taxation on property for state purposes shall never exceed four mills on each dollar of valuation; but the provisions of this section shall not apply to rights of way, of franchises in public ways, or land, the full cash value of which may be taxed at such additional rate, not exceeding two mills on each dollar of assessed valuation, as shall be provided by law, after ascertaining all personal property and improvements thereon for such additional rate of taxation.

"Sec. 4. Each elector voting at said election and desirous of voting for or against all the said amendments as a whole shall prepare and deposit his ballot whereon shall be printed the words 'For Australian Land Tax System' and 'Against Australian Land Tax System,' and shall indicate his choice by placing a cross opposite one or the other of said group of words. Any elector not voting as aforesaid, may express his approval or rejection of any one or more of said amendments by similarly designating any amendment so approved or rejected by number in the order in which it appears in this act. The official ballot shall be so prepared as to afford the electors the opportunity to express their choice as herein provided.

"Sec. 5. The votes cast for the adoption or rejection of said amendments, or either or any of them, shall be canvassed and the result determined in the manner provided by the laws of the state for the canvass of votes for representatives in congress."

This quotation of the law in full establishes the fact that it is not the purpose of this law to make by itself, any change in the present revenue law of Colorado. It proposes two such changes to the people, and leaves it to them to decide whether the changes shall be made or not. If the amendments are rejected, the present conditions continue exactly as they now are.

If, however, the amendments to the constitution proposed by this act of the legislature are approved by the people at the next general election, then by the second amendment the limit of taxation on land, rights of way, and franchises in public ways is raised from four mills per dollar to six mills per dollar, while on personal property and improvements on land, the old limit of four mills per dollar is maintained. And by the first amendment the people of any county in the state, without regard to any other county, may exempt personal property and improvements from any taxation and collect all local taxes from lands, rights of way, and franchises in public ways.

If the amendments should be approved by the people of the state it is quite certain that some counties would try the new plan, and it is equally certain that other counties would not try it until experience elsewhere had demonstrated its wisdom or folly.

In spite of the opportunity offered by the governor, it is not likely that any amendment proposed to the people by the assembly at its recent session will be withdrawn unless it interferes in some way with other necessary legislation. The legislative act in these cases does not create law; it simply gives the people the opportunity to make the law, if they so desire. It is unlikely that the legislature that has voted by a two-thirds majority, to submit the question to the people, will now refuse to let the people express their opinion.

All this is aside from the merits of the question. Whether it is wise and proper to adopt in Colorado at the present time the modified form of the Australian tax system proposed by the Thirteenth general assembly is a question that will come before the people for frequent discussion in the next few months. Our present purpose is merely to give the facts that must serve as a basis and a preliminary to any intelligent discussion of the matter.

A COLORADO SPRINGS SANITARIUM.

IT HAS BEEN KNOWN for some time to a narrow circle that a movement was on foot to secure what has always been recognized as one of the greatest advantages this city could seek, namely, a first-class, modern sanitarium, fully equipped according to the best ideas of up-to-date science, and of equal rank with the best of similar establishments elsewhere.

Such a project has been frequently discussed in the history of this city, and its advisability and the benefits that would accrue to the city from it have been recognized by all. But for one reason or another it has been impracticable to get the project fairly launched and the matter has remained as one of the things that ought to be done—but wasn't.

The meeting of the chamber of commerce last evening was selected as an opportune time for the disclosure of the progress that had been made upon the project and for the welcome announcement that General William J. Palmer, to whom the city is already indebted for so many benefits, had, by a most generous gift of land and money given the new enterprise a most substantial foundation and gone far towards securing its ultimate success.

That such a sanitarium will be a success and that there are good and sufficient reasons why it should be located at Colorado Springs, does not admit of any doubt. Such an institution would be of very great general benefit to the city, and it would undoubtedly bring to the city large numbers of permanent residents, in addition to those who for a time were guests or patients within its walls.

WES CORA'S WISDOM.

By William Glendinning

(Written for the Gazette.)
As was, gold-haired Cora, she
Such stitches she had, she had
As "no work" she had, she had
Her lips, sweet, sweet, sweet
With questions simple yet so
On Social Problems; Nature's law
Fires, stars, stars, stars—
The sky, the stars, stars—
They'd startle, startle, startle
They'd puzzle, puzzle, puzzle
Nay, to distraction they would
All cluttered, cluttered, cluttered
None but her mamma's patience
With, to them, questions, questions
The "lipped" again, and again
A nameless, nameless, nameless
The mother's joy, the father's
And sitting, there with thoughts
Her winsome prattle runs like

"Say, mamma, when no happy
Comes from de wild, de wild
An' from de little, little, little
No summer-moon's, summer-moon's
An' when de cold, cold, cold
An' all de woods in winter
An' lonesome me an' dolly
Where de birds, an' de
How's?

Say, mamma, does dey all die
When birds don't sing an' dey
Or on'y goes to sleep right
An' an' prays de Lord their souls
An' mamma, if dey all there
Oh, I would like—like—like
Does dey just lay there all day
Or all de souls to Heaven
Just same as Jesus said 'bout me
An' papa, an' my dolly, an' you
To Heaven—ways, 'ways 'bout all de
De golden stars, de golden stars
'Cause, mamma, Cora, Cora, Cora
Such pretty things as 'em can't die
An' allus lay dead all their lives
'An' never go up 'bove de sky."

"'Cause, dey's so awful sweet
Dey don't cry when dey die, dey
Don't cry when dey die, dey
Don't miss their curks an' me
An' mamma, dey all says dey
Like de good girls, 'fore dey die
Cose, often I see just 'bout 'em
De golden stars, de golden stars
I've laid 'em down 'bout 'em
An' heard 'em say 'em
Like I say 'em, 'em
An' now I lay me down to sleep

"An' mamma, say, bees, birds an'
Dey don't cry when dey die, dey
So 'bout resurrexion, resurrexion
Like de good—like de good
Dey doesn't mind 'bout de
An' worry 'bout no Catholic;
Dey got no schools in de green
No doctors, too, to make 'em
An' bees, an' bees, an' bees
An' look at 'em, dey all say
You 'lince dey cannot say a word
But, oh, dey every one, can say

"'Cause, allus when de yellow
In summer comes down off de
An' bees, an' bees, an' bees
Oh, mamma, say, bees, an' bees
For me, birds, bees an' butterflies
All thro' de every sunny day
To play together, laugh, an' sing
An' I know every word de say
No, mamma, birds, bees, butterflies
An' now, dey dey cannot utter
Without 'em what would dey
Like?

"With no stars how would dey
An' mamma, you has allus say
That all that's in de world of 'em
That's dead, goes there. An' dey
An' dey, dey
Fshaw! Wouldn't like Heaven's
How's?

An' mamma, 'twill be awful nice
When we all goes up thro' de
An' sees de flow'rs we all know
An' bees, an' bees, an' bees
Yes, I 'lince, I shall see again
Rose, daisy, harebell, goldenrod
An' birds, an' bees, an' butterflies
W! Cora's Jesus, mamma's God

OWED TO THE SHORT LINE
(Written for the Gazette.)
There's the splendor that was
There's the glory that was
But we know a brighter splendor
And we find it at home
All the Alps and Himalayas
All old Neptune's foaming brine
Can't surpass the wealth of beauty
Of this state of yours and mine

All the fairy tales and legends
Of a time that's passed away
All the scientific wonders
That amaze the world today
All the artist can imagine
All the engineer design
Are excelled in magic beauty
On the Cripple Creek Short Line

Oh, those mountains pierce the blue
'Till its radiant glistens through
And the clouds in golden glory
Float across its field of blue
And the heart's-sick soul and weary
Feels the harmony divine
Of Nature's God and Nature
On the Cripple Creek Short Line

There are minarets and towers
There are stately domes and fountains
There are lovely, snow-capped
There are lovely valleys there
And no ancient, moated castle
Frowning down upon the Rhine
Looks on scenes of greater beauty
Than the scenes upon this line

There's a vision and a splendor
When the plains come into view
And one seems to see the ocean
From the peaks of landlocked blue
And the eyes of land-lover's
With unbidden tears-drop shine
As they see the far-off billows
From the Cripple Creek Short Line

There's a strength and there's a
In the evening hills
There's a gleam of joy and gladness
In the leaping sparkling rills
There's a benediction sweeter
Than the murmur of the phyl
And it falls on all who travel
O'er the Cripple Creek Short Line

Chances to Trade—After
To trade: A blotter, filigreed
For anything of which I've need
A book of verse on my paper
For a book of verse on my paper
A needle of a purple hue
For one of black or sober blue
And candles—a motley slouch
For poker-chips or golf-balls—
To trade: An inkstand, old
For one in heavy hammered brass
A set of unbecoming slippers
For one of Persian lamb, like
A puffy silver chateleine
For one of gold, with nice long
A leather purse and belt, quite
For one to match my green
To trade: A handkerchief and
For a pair of slippers
A stupid book of history
For one of fiction, land or sea
A hapkin-thing it's got me
For any kind of funny game
A silver chain, high and
For one that goes like sixty—
To trade: A balance drawn in
For one in silver, I prefer
A book, where only I can
For a book of history
A book of fiction, land or sea
For any kind of funny game
A silver chain, high and
For one that goes like sixty—
To trade: A balance drawn in
For one in silver, I prefer
A book, where only I can
For a book of history
A book of fiction, land or sea
For any kind of funny game
A silver chain, high and
For one that goes like sixty—
To trade: A balance drawn in
For one in silver, I prefer
A book, where only I can
For a book of history
A book of fiction, land or sea
For any kind of funny game
A silver chain, high and
For one that goes like sixty—

PAGE FOR WOMEN

EDITED BY Ella Celeste Adams

CONCERNING FASHIONS



Whose touch and tone, perchance, may
Be instant, like your Lord, with love,
And lavish as His grace,
With light, and dew and manna-fall,
For night comes on apace.

"The symbol teacheth more than the
written word" was law for that ancient
wisdom summed up in the "mysteri-
ous," and Froebel translated it when
his day came as the heart of all ob-
ject lessons. Today does not alter the
verdict, and thus it happens, on this
principle, that a singular issue has sud-
denly been brought about, the results
of which can by no means be deter-
mined.

It is our sister, Franco, that wrings
her hands and walls at the work those
hands have accomplished, not alone for
herself, but for a good portion of the
civilized world, and the keynote of the
wall is the concept, never so trium-
phantly in evidence since time began.
The dress reformer and the practical
hygienist are apt to think that their
gospel is triumphant, and it is certain
that more and more women realize the
meaning of freedom for the body, and
are teaching that meaning to their
children. Yet even the "highest" class
of periodicals for women, month after
month, print on one page articles on
practical hygiene, every injunction in
which is made void by the type of
waist shown in their fashion illustra-
tions. Thousands of beautifully print-
ed cuts, of "the best straight front,"
etc., etc., confront us on the advertis-
ing pages of all the magazines, and the
word elegant, or any other that stands
for willfulness, eloquently, is in every
daily newspaper as the ideal.

Turn to the fashionable dressmak-
er's table and the series of highly col-
ored French periodicals from which
ideals are drawn, and we find the
source, not only of the lunacy that has
been upon otherwise sensible women in
the matter of trailing street dresses,
but of waists reduced to the least
common denominator of life can know
and remain life. The Venus of Milo
gazes serenely down from the niche
where many a woman's club has en-
shrined her as the ideal form of noble
womanhood, yet one may safely wager
that certainly half that club are them-
selves in the grip of bone and steel, a
Paris fashion plate ingrained in every
brain cell as the ideal waist.

In the meantime Paris itself is
roused to astonished consideration of
what the corset may stand for in na-
tional life. Probably no man in that
most fascinating of cities is more
talked of at present than Dr. Philippe
Marchal, who has forced the most
drastic of bills before the chamber of
deputies. "Pinched waists for three
hundred years," he states, have de-
vitalized French women, brought un-
known maladies of lungs, heart, liver,
spine, until the birth rate has fallen
so far below the average belonging to
a healthy, growing nation, that they
face—if conditions of this order con-
tinue—a slow but certain extinction
as a people.

This is but one phase of the indict-
ment made in lectures with stereopti-
con views to which the "smart set" has
thronged to discover what this
whirlwind of a man may mean. Popu-
lar as a man no less than famous as a
physician, and with unmatched powers
of description and invective, he makes
it a matter of patriotism that the rea-
sons for passage of this bill shall be
understood by every inhabitant of
France. Pinched waists are not the
only ill. Heavy skirts have gradually,
he affirms, shortened the feminine leg,
and given the "duck walk" so com-
mon among their society women; and
to this he adds not arraignment of the
"picture hat"—far too heavy for any
human head to wear. Domestic trage-
dies, murders, increasing insanity are
the bill and goods that the law shall in-
terfere, and the wearing of corsets by
women under 30 years of age be made
an offense punishable by law.

Whether this extreme measure will
be adopted is more or less doubtful.
But Doctor Marchal has not only
frightened his audience, but he has
aroused a kind of consideration never
given before. An Anti-Corset League is
now desired, and the discussion, day by
day, goes on more and more ener-
getically, but one must add, uselessly.
If the wasp waist is still allowed as
the ideal of the fashion plate. The
fashionable dressmakers and corset
manufacturers regard their antagonist
as a fiend incarnate, but his face is
set toward the abolition of their crafts
on any present basis. They are aware
of the possibility that fashion itself
may abolish this fashion, and they
fall into line with common sense.

If any woman adds as corrective to
the indictment, another source of the
growing degeneracy of France, as as-
sin, and the steady increase in its
consumption, it still remains certain
that men are chiefly what their
mothers make them, and that an ideal
of dress which practically obliterates
the most vital organs, is the fountain-
head for more disasters than even
those for which abstinence is a syn-
onym. The average man is trained to
think a "trim," "tailor-made" give
the ideal. The employer of shop girls
prefers always the conventional dress,
and in show rooms for suits and wraps
again the small waist for the "try-
on" is compulsory, and the girl or
woman who rebels cannot hold the
position. In short, there is still a
world of educative work to be done,
and it begins first in the home, if it
may, and certainly in the schools,
which may own the highest examples
in beauty of human form, and teach
the meaning of that beauty and the
significance of every lovely line.

Yet it may be that the strongest im-
pulse in this direction is to come from
the source that would have seemed
impossible, and Dr. Philippe Marchal
count presently a barely less notable
deliverer of his country and all
countries than Joan of Arc—(Helen
Campbell in Union Signal).

Heaven is as present now as ever it
will be. God is here in his magnificence
today, as he is in the courts of life
angels. We must not dream of post-
poning our heaven; we must prepare
to enter in now by joyful service of God
every instant.

The Secret of Death.
"She is dead!" they said to him. "Come
away!"
Kiss her and leave her; thy love is dark—
Thee, smoothed her tresses of clay-brown
hair.

On her forehead of stone they laid it fair;
Over her eyes, that gazed too much,
They laid the lids with a gentle fall;
With a tender touch they closed up well
The sweet thin lips that had secrets to
tell.

About her brows and beautiful face
They tied her veil and her marriage lace,
And drew on her white feet her white silk
slippers.

Which were the whitest no eyes could
choose;
And over her bosom they crossed her
"Come away!" they said. "God under-
stands."

And there was a silence and nothing there
But silence, and scent of eglantine,
And jasmine, and rose, and rosemary;
And they said: "As a lady should lie, lies
she."

And they held their breath as they left
the room,
With a shudder to glance at its stillness
and gloom.
But he who loved her too well to dread
The sweet, the stately, the beautiful dead,
He lit his lamp and took the key
And turned it—alone again, he and she.
He and she; but who would not speak
Though he kissed in the old place the quiet
lie and she; but she would not smile,
Though he called her the name she loved
and knew.

He and she; still she did not move.
To any one passionate whisper of love,
Then he said: "Cold lips and breast with-
out breath,
Is there no voice, no language of death—
Dumb to the ear and still to the sense,
But to heart and to soul distinct, intense?
See now, I will listen to thy heart;
What was the secret of dying, dear?
Was it the infinite wonder of all
That you could ever let life's flower fall?
Or was it—O, what a terrible fate!
The perfect calm 'er the agony's state?
Was it miracle greater to find how deep
Beyond all dreams sank downward that
sleep?"

Did life roll back its records, dear,
And show, as they say it does, past things
clear?
And was it the innermost heart of the
bliss
To find out so what a wisdom love is?
There must be a pleasure in dying sweet,
To make you so placid from head to feet.
I would tell you, darling, if I were dead,
And your heart's tears upon my brow
shed.

I would say, though the angel of death
had laid
His sword on my lips to keep it unsaid,
You should not ask vainly with streaming
eyes,
Which of all deaths was the chiefest sur-
prise.
The very strangest and suddenest thing
Of all the surprises dying must bring.
Ah, foolish world! Oh, mad, kind death!
Though he told me, who will believe it was
said?

Who will believe that he heard her say,
With the sweet, soft voice, in the dear old
way:
"The utmost wonder is this: I hear
And see you, and love you, and kiss you,
dear,
And am your angel, who was your bride,
And know that, though dead, I have never
died."

—Edwin Arnold.

In a letter to the New York Tribune,
S. A. Lattimore gives the delightful
story of Mrs. Croly, "Jenny June," as
she told it to him several summers ago
at Long Branch.

"In the course of a most interesting
conversation I ventured to ask her to
give me the true origin of her well-
known nom de plume of 'Jenny June,'
of which several versions had long been
current. In her bright and sympathetic
way, which all who have seen her know,
but none can describe, she added: 'Yes,
I will tell you. In my early girlhood I
knew a young minister who was in the
habit of visiting occasionally at our
house. One day he came to bid us
good-by, saying that he was going to a
western state to reside. As he bade me
good-by, he gave me a little book. It
was a volume of B. F. Taylor's poems
called 'January and June.' The little
book opened at the leaf at the page oc-
cupied by the verses entitled 'The Beau-
tiful River.' An introductory para-
graph in prose read thus:

"On such a night, in such a June,
Who has not sat, side by side,
With somebody in the world like 'Jenny
June.' Maybe it was years ago, but it
was some time. Maybe you had quite
forgotten it; but you will be the better
for remembering. Maybe she has gone
on before, where it is June all the year,
and never January at all; but God for-
give! There it was, and then it was, and
thus it was."

"This stanza of the poem was
marked in pencil:
Jenny June, then I said, let us linger no
longer on the banks of the beautiful river;
Let the boat be unmoored, and muffled the
oar.
And we'll sail into heaven together,
And leave behind us the coming decades,
You have nothing to do but throw out the
disguise.
That you were when you wandered with
me,
And the sentry shall say, 'Welcome back
to the skies;
We have long been awaiting for thee.'"

A HOUSE gown, and a pretty one, ought to be found in the wardrobe of every woman.

If she be a woman of leisure, her husband will appreciate it; if she be a business woman, she will need it for her own sake, for the change from her office gown, when she comes home, will serve to put business cares from her thoughts.

And with the donning of the house gown, corsets and tight clothing should come off. The poor, compressed body which has been held in the bondage of tight lacing and tight bands and tight collars all day will respond wonderfully to the sense of relief; a degree of good health, not otherwise possible, will be assured, says an excellent fashion authority.

With all the dress reform that has

Some of the most beautiful trimming effects this season are done in ribbons. Scrolls and bow-knot designs are arranged in plain or dotted net, with narrow taffeta and liberty satin ribbon shirred on a heavy cord which runs through the center.

Narrow flounces and frills are edged and sometimes half covered with similar shirring, some being applied in deep points, while others are scalloped.

There is a gauze ribbon with narrow satin edge which makes a delightfully airy garment on light weight silk or crepe de chine gowns, writes a fashion authority.

We have seen a great deal of black velvet ribbon for several seasons past, but a novelty comes to us now in the shape of brown velvet ribbon, which is freely used. White lace is run through



TAN KERSEY CLOTH WITH MINK FUR.
One of the stylish three-quarter coats with insets of tan satin and collar revers, and edges of sleeves decorated with mink.

been preached, there is many an ache and pain today, due to the fashion in which civilized women clothe themselves. Circumstances compel it, so that even the most brave enough yet not to care for appearances, and appearances at an office desk or on the street require the tailor-made effect and the corset support.

House gowns, as constructed, with plenty of lace, frills and furbelows, make possible the release from the corset, for a few hours daily, at least, and the woman who is wise will not fail to take advantage of the opportunity.

Too many women fail to appreciate the necessity for a house gown. They put all their money into street clothes, and have nothing to wear at home. This is a mistake, for good dressing, like charity, should begin at home. And every woman owes it to the feminine instinct to wear at home, even though she spends but a few hours a day there, the dignity that good sense very properly bars from office wear.

The one quality above all others which the house dress should possess is freshness. Let all of the lace and ribbons be bright and new. Soft, light-weight wool is the best material for the gown, for it produces the graceful clinging effect altogether to be desired.

As for the style in which it is to be made, it should be not plain and severe, and yet not quite so negligence as a wrapper. The golden mean will be struck if the gown is close fitting and trained behind with a loose, prettily draped front.

Just this amount of shaping to the figure displays to advantage the long curve from shoulder to foot. For this reason the gown ought never to be made in two parts. If a woman is too tall for her width she may obviate the disproportion by wearing very much trimmed sleeves and by incorporating more fulness in the skirt. If she wishes still further to lessen her apparent height, the bolero or lace jacket will do it. If on the contrary, she is too short and stout, her gown should tend to simplicity with the minimum of flounces and furbelows.

Black and white gowns are elaborately trimmed with a buff or light shade of brown, put on in rows and at intervals interlaced, making squares, the corners of which may be caught together by crystal or colored beads, producing a truly novel effect.

There is a disposition to engage apertures and paillettes in the make-up of fancy ribbons, some being used as centers for rings and flowers in the designs, and others on the edges of the ribbon in narrow glittering lines of black, steel, gold or silver.

Many handsome gold brocades, gold cloths, gold and white gauzes, etc. Dresden effects worked on gold grounds are shown for millinery purposes, and these may also be used sparingly as trimming on fancy bodices of velvet and rich satin.

Fancy ribbon bows, ribbon roses, ribbon scarfs and sashes; yards and yards, even pieces of ribbon used as gowns that are considered quite plain, while it would be difficult to measure the amount used on elaborately trimmed gowns.

Chanelle effects are very desirable, and truly unique decorations are produced by these changeable ribbons which come in taffeta, satin and Louisiana ribbons. The green and blue chameleone ribbons are most used, although there are some beautiful specimens in brown and red colors.

Fancy Russian and Turkish embroidered effects are admirably and artistically made by our leading manufacturers, and many come direct from Paris. Some are woven with the same design on both sides, but those intended for flat trimming have the embroidery raised on the side which is out and are perfectly flat on the side which goes next to the dress.

O H, thou Almighty One who hast ever tender care over thy daughters, grant thy sacred presence in my home this day.

May hospitality and prudence control my plans, gentleness and firmness my words and acts. Ourselves, O Father, we have toward those who serve, remembering their wearisome tasks and ofttime loneliness. Help me, I pray, so to guide my children by holy teachings and careful example that they may recognize in Thee their Master and Friend. Not unworthily purify my every thought and speech so that he who leaves my side for the busy world with its befouling streams may return this night free from their pollution and more truly thine own.

Be refreshed—in the term of her cheer, or counsel grant me a responsive spirit; and from Thee, O Fountain of all sweetness, wisdom and strength, I could draw help each hour, not for mine own need, but for all who come to be refreshed—in the term of her cheer, Amen.—(Home-maker's prayer, from the Congregationalist.)

The table is the place to teach children self-control, thoughtfulness for others, the petty sagacity that Emerson says make us good manners. The little three-year-old who is required to wait patiently her turn on pain of being lifted down is learning a valuable lesson, and the vomit of the whole family is changed into milk while it is taught. To make this still more effective, each child—particularly the boys—should have some part in the serving to do, helping the butter, pouring the water or similar tasks, says Modes. In many households this is left entirely to the mother, but the boys and girls, if it is so much more, be exempt from this discipline.

Children may and should be trained both in the repression of fault finding about their food and the expression of appreciation. Nothing is more telling to a mother, hot and weary with the preparation of a meal, than to have her one failure singled out as the object of comment. The rule should be: Pleasant comments or none. And yet this negative teaching is not quite enough. It adds so to the pleasure of life to know that our efforts are appreciated, that children should be taught to comment favorably on what pleases them at the home table.

In arranging furniture it cannot be too often emphasized that a first element to be considered in the use of the article is the place in which it is put. For example a screen standing against the wall between two windows is bad. A screen is intended to screen something—a draught or unattractive doorway or unsightly view; it is never an ornament, except secondarily. Chairs, too, are to sit in. They should express this purpose by their placing—the low sewing chair by the window, a high chair near the hearth, one into which a listener by the piano may drop. Tables, too, have a purpose. They are not to be dotted over a room because they fill space or because a certain number is owned by the house. Years ago New York woman received as a curio a slice from a mahogany tree, which was seven or eight inches thick and at least three feet in diameter. She had it hollowed and polished and mounted on a tripod of mahogany and once then would not let her beautiful thing—had it been to stand in her parlor till she had discovered a use for it as a card receiver. It supplanted a less attractive one, and now, just at the right of her door, is most convenient for the purposes of every one who sees it.—(The Evening Post.)

Lobster salad arranged in a ring of pale green jelly makes a pretty dish for the luncheon or dinner table. To make one, put a quart of water, and add a few onions, 1/2 of a bayleaf, a whole clove, a small blade of mace, a tablespoonful each of chopped chervil and parsley, a level teaspoonful of salt and a dash of paprika. Boil slowly for an hour, and then add a half an ounce of gelatine which has been soaked until soft in two tablespoonfuls of cold water. Strain it through a jelly bag, and when partly cool, color a faint green with any of the standard colorings to be found in the market. Place in a small mold, and turn the liquid into the space between the two, at a depth of about two inches. Stand away until it is firm. When it is wanted, pour a little hot water over the same and let it stand a minute, and then remove it. Wrap a cloth dipped in hot water around the large bowl, and turn it bottom side up on a round, flat dish. Then remove the bowl. Line the inside of the ring with white lettuce leaves and fill it with a mixture of diced lobster, celery, chopped olives and mayonnaise. Dot stoned olives about the top of the ring and decorate the salad with white celery tops.—(Modes.)

Maillon Harland's Winter Salad—Wash and wipe large, smooth apples; cut a piece from the blossom end of each; scoop out the inside, taking care not to bruise the walls of the cavity. Leave just enough of the skin and flesh to make a firm cup. Fill this with cold water, and add a few drops of any of the apple, bits of orange pulp and the kernels of pecan nuts or English walnuts cut into small pieces. Moisten with mayonnaise dressing before putting the mixture into the hollowed apples, and put a special effort of the hand on the top of each. Line a glass dish with lettuce leaves, arrange the salad apples upon these and leave in a cold place till served.

Joseph Cook, not long before his death, wrote, at the request of the editor of the Christian Endeavor World, a characteristic message for Christian Endeavorers:

Man's life means
Tender teens,
Teachable twenties,
Reckless thirties,
Frenzied forties,
Fervent fifties,
Serious sixties,
Sacred seventies,
Aching eighties,
Shortening breath,
Death,
The end,
God.

The Scandinavian bridegroom gives his betrothed a prayer book and many other gifts, which usually include a goose. She, in turn, gives him, especially in Sweden, a shirt, and this he inevitably wears on his wedding day. Afterward he lays it away, and under no circumstances of state or poverty will he wear it again while alive. But he wears it in his grave, and there are Swedes who earnestly believe not only in the resurrection of the body, but in the veritable resurrection of the dead. The Swedish bridegroom must destroy upon the eve of his second marriage the wedding shirt his first wife gave him.—(Woman's Home Companion.)



CHILDREN'S CORNER.
"When I grow up," said Benny, "I'm going to be a bookkeeper, like Uncle Ben." "Oh, dear," grumbled the little boy, "I'm always wanted to do things for people. I've been up stairs and been up stairs till I'm just tired out."

"Too tired even to be a bookkeeper?" asked grandma: "for I've just thought of a way you can begin right now to keep accounts. Benny's face cleared up in a minute. 'When you come down stairs again I'll tell you all about it,' said grandma. Benny bounded up the steps two at a time.

"Now," began grandma, when he had perched himself on the arm of her chair, all out of breath from his run, "suppose we keep accounts for a while beginning with New Year morning, and see how things stand at the end of a week. You must think over everything that happens and decide whether you owe your pleasures more to your own self or to others. 'I'll write at the top of this page: 'The other people in the world to Benny Bolton, debtor,' and you can put down the name of each person opposite the things you do for them."

Benny was greatly interested. It seemed very much like real bookkeeping. "And on this other page," went on grandma, "you can enter all the things other people do for you and see how the records balance."

At the end of three days Benny came to grandma with a solemn face. "One account is running pages and pages ahead of the other," he said. "See this," and to his own credit was placed: "Monday—Grandma to give me a new sled and New Year candy to the boys and let them ride twice on my sled. 'Tuesday—Helped grandma wind yarn and played with baby till nurse came back. 'Wednesday—Helped parrot apples to make pies for dinner and went up stairs twice for mamma."

On the opposite pages were entered: "Benny Bolton, debtor—To mamma for breakfast, and specially for buckwheat cakes and maple syrup that she wouldn't have except that I begged her. To sister Emma for giving me coal and letting me play baseball and gloves. To grandma for making a thumb stall. To mamma for dinner and supper and some cookies she made specially for me—between times—and let me have all I wanted because it was New Year. To papa for making me a sled and rubber boots. To Bob Wilson for lending me his new steam cars a whole hour. To mamma for staying with me after I went to bed and telling me a long story. 'Tuesday—'But oh, grandma, signed Benny, 'there's almost a page and a half of things people did for me on Tuesday.'"

"Well," said grandma, "I don't believe we need read any further. But if I were you I'd go on keeping these accounts for a few weeks. I feel certain you'll make a much better bookkeeper, or indeed a better man, for the practice this will give you. At all events you are sure already, aren't you, that you'll have to work pretty hard and be just as obliging as possible to everybody to get even with the rest of the world and be pleasant?"

Benny looked again over his closely written pages and went to put the account book back on its shelf, with a thoughtful little face.—(New York Tribune.)

The question, "What was the general character of Moses?" drew from one child in a Sunday school the reply: "A gentleman." The inspector asked why. "Please, sir, when the daughters of Jethro went to the well to draw water the shepherds were in the way; but Moses helped them and saved the shepherds. Ladies first, please."—(Woman's Journal.)

January.
When thought of age creeps o'er us with the
Of dark December and the old year's
end,
And we as to the grave in sadness bend,
Then I will think of the New Year bright with
hope and praise,
To shed upon our path rich rising rays,
Until the dark and bright in beauty
blend.
And show that Providence foresees our
Now welcome we the prophecy of spring;
Amid the waste her messengers may
speak.
Their words to us a glorious vision bring—
Of all that summer suns thro' centuries
seek.
Here is the sign and whisper of God's
"Time fails you not, and life must conquer
death!"
—William Brunton, in Woman's Journal.

In the home of Rev. Augustus H. Strong, D. D., the president of the Baptist Theological seminary in Rochester, are many mottoes and inscriptions which bid the visitor welcome within its hospitable doors. The library, the parlor, the guest-chamber, the porch, all have their appropriate inscription carved in wood inlaid with mosaic. We quote some of them below, thinking that our readers would like to exercise an American's prerogative and guess in what rooms these different inscriptions are found.

"Worth is warrant for welcome
hither."
"The friends we have tried are by our
side."
"Christo Deo Salvatori."
"Bread and the gospel is good
fare."
"Alerc flammum."
"Yet in our ashen cold is fire yreken."
"Inter alas Academici quaerere verum."
"Nunquam lumen; astra castra."
"The love of learning, the sequestered
nooks."
And all the sweet serenity of books."
"My library was dukedom large
enough."
"Sic nos cum semine, sine lite dies."
"In sua voluntate nostra pace."
"True to the kindred points of heaven
and home."
"Aperto vivere voto."
—(Exchange.)

We do not realize as we ought, what ministries cluster round our life, to aid us in being what we may be. Angels, every one, think about us, every day, bearing us in their hands and lifting us up when we are fallen. Their faces gladden us when we do well, and grow very sad as we when we sin. Aye, and in some way those that we speak of and think of as in heaven love us still with all the old love of earth and all the new love of heaven together.—(Robert Collyer.)

MINES AND MINING

SHIPMENTS FROM MAYBE CLAIM.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 16.—The jury in the case of the Damon versus the Jerry Johnson company is still out at 11 o'clock tonight, and the prospects of a verdict before tomorrow are very slim. Although it cannot be officially stated, it is learned that up to noon today the first ball had not been taken. Owing to the fact that the instructions of the court covered a great deal of detail, the jury spent the usual time in deliberating over the verdict. Both parties to the suit are anxiously awaiting the result of the trial, while those less interested are hoping that the jury will not disagree, and that the verdict will be forthcoming.

The lessees working the Maybe claim of the Columbia-Victor through the Columbia tunnel level are sending out steady shipments of ore that is returning at an average of about \$25 to the ton. At the level which is being mined, the ore is being carried on the lessees' cars about 700 to 750 feet from the surface and are rapidly sinking in the vein. As there is a good-sized streak of this low grade ore in sight, the lessees will probably make a profitable proposition of this level.

An 18-month lease has been granted to Louis Hanesman on block 1 of the Rattler company's property on Raven hill. The stipulations are for 50 feet of the level below the 100-foot level. The plant of machinery will be installed immediately, and active work will be begun. At different times rich pockets of ore have been opened near the surface on the Rattler property, but up to date none of any size has been located.

Extensive improvements have been planned by the Consolidated Mines company on the Wild Horse workings, including the surface equipment. It is probable that, within the next few weeks, a large shaft will be started and an ore house of 1,500-ton capacity will be erected with it. From what can be learned of the plans, it is understood that the ore house will be the best equipped in the district, and that the shaft will be the best for the Short Line railroad. Up to the present time, the mine has never had a direct connection with the railroad and the expense of hauling the mineral from the ore house to Vista street has been a question which has been done away with when the new building is completed.

A crosscut is being run to the east at the 300-foot depth of the Last Stake property of the American Consolidated company. The shaft is being run to the west, that has already been done, several dry streaks have been encountered and it is thought that the Dead Pine vein will be cut within the next few days. As soon as the vein is reached, a large shaft will be started, sinking will be resumed to put the shaft down to the 400-foot depth.

A 10-ton shipment was sent out yesterday by Lessees Lambert and Sharp, operating the Martha Washington property of Stratton and company. The lessees are sinking a shaft two feet of ore in the 150-foot level, and at the same time are sinking an additional 100 feet in the shaft.

The Sunset-Eclipse company will have a few days resume regular shipments from the property on the north slope of Battle mountain. The attention of the management has been given for some time to the surface equipments and to sinking which is to put the shaft down to the 400-foot depth. The present depth is about 300 feet, while the ore that is being broken is from the 350 and 400-foot levels.

KATINKA LESSEES HAVE RICH ORE.

The lessees on the August Fother claim of the Katinka Gold Mining company have opened a good body of ore, running considerably higher than the usual grade, at a depth of 700 feet. They have been driving a shaft for some time, and have opened a good body of ore at that depth, but the vein has widened somewhat, and the values are running as high as five ounces for two feet of the ore in places, and the whole width of the vein is running a similar grade.

The lessees are producing regularly from this level, and also from the sixth, where additional ore has been opened up during the past few weeks, and it is estimated that the output for this level will run between 15,000 and 25,000. The Katinka company is receiving good royalties on this output, and it is thought that another dividend will be declared within a couple of months.

The surveys of the underground workings of this and the Mary McKinley mines are not yet completed, so that no new developments have taken place in the situation created by the Katinka's claim that the Mary McKinley workings have encroached upon their ground. The matter will probably be amicably adjusted by the court of appeals, as neither of the parties to the controversy, if the incident affair, may be called a controversy, are desirous of making a prolonged law suit out of it.

The Katinka mine is located further up the hill than the Mary McKinley property. In the upper levels the vein, which is an extension of the Mary McKinley vein, was badly broken up, but when a level was reached which corresponded to that in which the Mary McKinley ore had begun to pay, the Katinka ore was found to be of the excellent grade, and since that time the lessees have been very prosperous.

FINDLEY READY TO PRODUCE.

Preparations for a big output from the Findley property on Bull hill are now approaching completion, and it is expected that regular shipments will be started before the end of the month and maintained from that time on. Some development work has been in progress in the bottom level, and a good amount of ore, in addition to what was left by Mr. Steelsmith, has been opened up, while crosscutting is in progress to open the ore which has been found up to the Findley line in the Hull City placer workings.

The shaft on this property is 500 feet deep, and it is the intention of the management to sink it to a depth of 1,000 feet as soon as can be arranged. The new plant of machinery which is being installed is capable of operating to that depth, and the mine is well equipped in other ways. The ore shot opened by Mr. Steelsmith is one of the most regular yet developed in this portion of the camp, for while the values have not been very high, the ore has averaged well through the three lower levels, and the ore in the floor of the bottom level indicates that the values will extend downward.

The company is in excellent shape financially, even after buying the Mountain Beauty fraction which overhauled the Findley ground and purchased the equipment, and it is thought that when regular shipments are started an output can be maintained which will earn a very neat sum for the company every month.

It was reported a few days ago that some exceedingly rich ore had been found in one of the lower workings of the mine, but this could not be confirmed in the city. During the driving of the levels rich seams have often

CONSOLIDATED MINES PROPERTY.

Special to the Gazette.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 16.—A. T. Holman and A. C. Adams, connected with the Victor and Victor and A. C. Adams of Boston have commenced work on their lease on the Grotto and Accident properties of the Consolidated Mines company on Bull hill. The property extends over a large tract of land adjoining the Wild Horse on the south and contains the extension of leads that have yielded an enormous production from adjoining properties. The work that has been done so far consists merely prospecting and as there are six or eight shafts at different points on the property, the lessees will decide in this way through which shaft they wish to work. One of the shafts on the property is down to a depth of 350 feet, and a high assay has been obtained from any one of them, although so far there is no paying ore body of any kind in sight. A plant of machinery has been secured from another property and will be moved to the Bull hill claim as soon as it is definitely decided where it shall be installed. The lease runs for a period of over two years with 20 per cent. royalties, with a work stipulation of 75 shifts per month. The terms of the contract are very advantageous and the lessees are very experienced and have been recently on account of the transfer of the property to the Woods Investment company. As the lessees are very well fixed financially, the entire property will be taken up and developed by them, and as soon as active work is started it will be a question of only a short time until the lease is shipping steadily.

A number of disinterested parties were called to make an inspection of the Consolidated Mines property. The Consolidated Mines company is a well-known company, and a short time ago a good strike was reported in the tunnel workings of this company, which is controlled by Massachusetts parties. Although a good strike has been reported, it has not been done to such an extent that the importance of the strike can be determined. Mill runs have been had indicating pay values and it is the impression of the lessees that the property is a big low grade proposition. Prospecting is the work that is being carried on at present and the property is to be more fully developed in the future.

Although the property is a big low grade proposition, it is also a question of some importance to the company, to find out the proper method of treatment of the vein. The lessees are now working the property, and the Gold King fraction of the Savage company on Gold hill, report an improved showing in the bottom of the winze some 30 feet below the 300-foot level. For the past few days the ore has been running at a good grade, and this morning opened up good values as were had at the outset of the work. The value of the screenings had depreciated materially, but at the present depth the lessees are an excellent grade of ore. The recent assay of \$30, \$45 and \$25 to the ton according to the grade of the mineral.

Lessees Best and Hansen, operating the main workings of the Zoe company on the main workings of the Zoe company, are averaging about a carload of ore weekly. The grade of the mineral is about \$30 per ton. The ore body in the drift at the 475-foot depth is not holding out as well as it was when the lessees first started working on the property. A crosscut is to be started shortly to cut the main Zoe vein which has not been developed at the present depth.

Shipments are sent out with encouragement from the three big producers on the west slope of Gold hill, the Moon, Anchor, Midget and Conundrum. It seems that these three workings are on the same vein systems to a certain extent and each of them is producing an excellent grade of ore. Ore teams are kept busy hauling the output and the tonnage that is going out from these three properties is increasing right along. The Moon Anchor prospects are brighter and brighter for some time, and the mine is producing about 250 tons per month. The bulk of the production is coming from the lower levels and returns from 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 ounces in gold to the ton.

The Chicago Leasing company, operating the main workings of the Mountain Beauty property on Bull hill, with ore in three levels, is getting in shape for a regular output. Shipments have already been started, 10 tons having been shipped last week. The good rate of production will be maintained. The company is breaking two feet of \$40 ore at the 525-foot level. Judge John Gibbons of the circuit court bench of the state of Illinois, owns the principal interest in the company.

GOLD COIN WANTED AT \$150.

An absurd story appeared in a Denver paper yesterday to the effect that a block of 20,000 shares of Gold Coin was offered at \$150 per share, a statement which is absurd on the face of it and which is calculated to create an erroneous impression of what is one of the greatest mines in Cripple Creek. The stock is very closely held, and there are few traders in the shares, but the market has been between \$4 and \$5 for some time.

It was learned yesterday from an official source that there is no block of 20,000 shares out, and that the offer of the company have for a long time stood ready to pay a much higher price for any stock which was brought to them, although they have not announced themselves as a market for Gold Coin.

The mine, it is learned on excellent authority, that the showing, especially in the bottom level was never better, nor the prospects for the future any brighter. On 1901, \$1,000,000 was produced from the property, and produced at \$20 per ton, and this output for the present year. The ore bodies are developing wonderfully, and the development work is far in advance of the production.

UNION PAYS ADDITIONAL \$25,000.

Announcement has just been made, through a bulletin posted on the board of the mining exchange, that the Union company will pay a two-cent dividend on the 25th inst. to the stockholders whose names appeared on the company's books on the 25th inst. The dividend is made payable on the outstanding stock of 1,500,000 shares and amounts to \$25,000. The Union company has been a liberal distributor of dividends at various irregular periods. The latest one was paid in August of last year, also for \$25,000 paid from the remaining proceeds of the sale of the Orpha May group to W. S. Stratton in 1900. When the present dividend is paid the company will have distributed a total of \$445,244.37.

The present dividend, as explained by an officer of the Union company yesterday, is made from a sum of money remaining in the treasury which was produced by the company after the sale two years ago the company still owned the Delmonico claim, and this

has been worked since then to a slight extent. Recently, however, it was leased to the Little Alice company which is now engaged in very thorough development work. The claim has produced a good amount of ore, and is considered to be a very promising piece of ground.

When the lease was given the company had the sum of \$30,000. In the treasury, and the officers believed that the stockholders were entitled to the dividend, and it is probable that the mining company will pay enough royalties to provide whatever incidental expenses the company is called upon to meet, and which the remaining \$5,000 is not capable of curing for.

GOLDEN DALE BOND WAS RATIFIED.

A special stockholders meeting of the Golden Dale company was held yesterday at noon in Cheyenne, Wyoming, and out of a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares there were represented at the meeting either in person or by proxy 2,600,000 shares.

The meeting was called for the purpose of voting on the proposition of giving a \$75,000 bond on the company's debt, and the directors of the company had leased the claim to Mr. Maynard for a term of three years, and had also given the bond, subject to the approval of the stockholders. After a high discussion of the merits of the action, the stockholders unanimously ratified the action of the directors, and Mr. Maynard will have the bond executed in his favor at once.

Mr. Maynard has a lease on the Moose mine for some time. He is a large stockholder in the Moose company, and decided to try on his own responsibility to open the ore which the company failed to do. He has been showing good results in the 1,000-foot level, and in order to make sure of the ore shot, no matter which way it might extend, he has secured leases and bonds on adjoining territory, including the Alsa R. and the Kentucky Belle.

His leases on both these properties call for development work, liberal royalties, and for the sinking of an individual shaft in case ore is opened up. Mr. Maynard has confidence in the locality, and will invest a large amount of money in developing the ground.

ELKTON ENTERS EIGHTH LEVEL.

The bulkhead has been removed from the eighth level crosscut in the Elkton mine, and the necessary lining up has been in progress. Drifts, after which work will be started at once in ore. The flow of water has so far decreased that the bulkhead could be taken out with little trouble, and the station pumps in the level above are doing able to handle the water which comes into the mine.

The management is planning to prosecute very thorough development work in this level without any delay. At the time the large body of water was encountered, it was thought that some rich ore bodies had been opened in the eighth level and the outlook was very flattering. The drifts in the two veins which have been opened at that depth will be pushed ahead, and the ore bodies are rapidly being exposed.

It is thought that the production of the mine can be materially increased by the opening of the large ore body in the seventh level south. A crosscut is now being run from the end of the drift to catch the east wall of the vein. It is thought that the vein is still to be cut. The ore is averaging about \$40 in gold to the ton. An ore body like this, which averages evenly and which is extremely wide is one of the most valuable deposits which have been opened in the district.

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THE POINTER OPPOSITION.

Cripple Creek, Jan. 21.—At the meeting to be held at Colorado Springs tomorrow at which the consolidation of the Mint, Molly Dwyer, Union Belle and other companies is to be considered, the opposition stockholders of the Pointer company will be well represented. A heavy shareholder tonight stated that they control 600,000 shares of stock, which is the majority holding, and that the company's stock reserve of the company has not been released. At any event, it is thought that the opposition will control the situation. Those behind the movement have not yielded an inch to the Pointer company, and it will be hard to avert trouble at tomorrow's meeting. The Pointer opposition claim to have all of the ore in the Pointer company, and states that a most desirable lease on the Pointer property has been made by the Pointer to R. P. Russell & Co. Mr. Russell states that he has a big proposition in the Pointer, and he is already saving what seems to be ore of an excellent melting grade. It is of the highest quality, and the control of the Pointer company is held entirely in the Cripple Creek district. It will be remembered that the Mint consolidation was to have come up last week, but the matter was put over until this week, and the water people could reconsider their action.

The Gold Dollar Consolidated company is rapidly getting down to the old rate of shipments that was maintained before the Gold Dollar and Mabel M. companies were consolidated, and the connection between the Gold Dollar tunnel workings and the main Mabel M. shaft has been entirely completed, and the Consolidated company is holding from 600 to 700 tons of ore in the grade of the metal is unimpaired, and the ore in the history of the property, and the management is working on considerable high grade stuff which yields from \$40 to \$70 per ton. At the time of the consolidation the Gold Dollar and Mabel M. were each producing at the rate of about 300 tons per month, the ore averaging close to \$30.

At the meeting of the Mint company in Colorado Springs tomorrow the three companies will be represented, and the Bull hill property will probably be sold. The workings have been closed down for some little time, pending the result of the consolidation, and although the company made arrangements to resume operations a week ago, this was not done.

W. H. Parkison, leasing the Triumph on Battle mountain, is putting down a winze from the 310-foot level on a good ore body. The depth of the winze is 35 feet, and nearly the level bottom of it is in ore, with the wall still to be encountered. The vein is going down vertically and returns received on a carload shipment yesterday show values of better than five ounces to the ton. A sub-lease was encountered in the 100-foot level of low grade ore. Opydyke & Co. on the middle block of the Triumph are pushing extensive development work.

Mining Notes.

The Denver Jack Pot company is still having trouble with bad air in the lower workings, and unless the men can get into the drift in a short time, a blower will have to be put in. It has been nearly a month that work has been delayed, and there is little prospect of an improvement in the air. The men can get some days get in almost to the breast, while on others they are unable to get in but a short distance before the foulness of the air extinguishes the candles, and under such circumstances the management is unwilling that the slightest risk shall be taken, involving the life and health of the miners.

During the past week some very promising ore as samples was brought in from the Hyde Park district and exhibited in Cripple Creek and this caused considerable comment. The Hyde Park section is situated in Four Mile creek, about six miles south and west of Cripple Creek.

It is reported assays have been made from some of the samples and the reports run high into the hundreds of dollars to the ton. Many prospectors have been in the district and are busy locating claims.

The Denver paper which stated Monday morning that there was a block of 20,000 shares of Gold Coin for sale at \$150 per share, came out yesterday morning and said they meant \$250 per share, which is supposed to stand for a correction and an apology for the injustice done to the mine. As a matter of fact, the \$250 per share is a little less than the \$150 per share, and the paper has another change coming to make itself even. There are orders on file now, it is learned, with certain brokerage firms for blocks of Gold Coin around \$3 per share, which have little hope of ever being filled.

The output from the Wild Horse, owned by the Consolidated Mines company, this month will be the best in the history of the property. Up to date the average has been about 125 tons and the ore will average better than \$150 a ton. The showing in the 700-foot or bottom level is immense. The controlling interest in the stock is held by the Woods Investment company.

The Economic reduction plant in Requa quack is crowded with ore. The mill is treating about 200 tons a day. All of the ore comes from the different properties controlled and owned by the Woods Investment company.

J. T. Hawkins, a well-known mining man who has taken an 18-month lease on the Last Chance of the Mobile company, has commenced work and will now concentrate on the property. Up to date the average has been about a depth of 300 feet to prospect for the rich vein opened on the Colorado Boss, adjoining. The lease calls for 100 feet of additional sinking, the re-tempering of the shaft, and the working of 100 shifts a month. The royalty exacted is 20 per cent. of the net.

Altman & Smith, who have secured a sub-lease on the Elizabeth Cooper on Raven hill, commenced work this morning. They are reported to have good ore to start on. The claim is owned by the Denver Jack Pot company and is leased to J. E. Smith.

Water has driven the miners from the lower level of the Zoe, where a rich shoot was exposed, and work is now confined to the upper level. The lessees have been able to keep the flow under control by constant pumping, but the flow has increased. It is believed that when sinking is resumed on the Mabel M. the water will abate sufficiently to permit the working of the drift and crosscut is being run at the time before the Zoe can hope to reap any benefit from this measure. A compressor for the Gold Dollar main working on the Mabel M. has been hauled to the property and is now being installed. Sinking and crosscutting is being done by the machinery in running order.

Of late there has been considerable demand for the stock of the Independence Consolidated Mining company. The demand is stated to have been created by the extensive developments that are under way on the property by R. P. Russell, who is carrying the main shaft on the property down to the depth of 1,250 feet, these developments are being carried on by the use of horizontal bodies that were found in the 800-foot level which is believed to be dipping in the direction of the lower workings. The stock control is stated on good authority to be in the hands of Eben Smith and associates.

Carl Johnson, who made a fortune out of his lease on the Half Moon, owned by the Matosa company, a few years ago, will commence active work in a few days on his new lease on the Chase and company property. The property is situated on the northern Leland property and is situated close to the Half Moon. Some ore has been shipped from this property by former lessees, and there is a shaft 150 feet deep, which will be sunk immediately to the 300-foot point before the new shaft is started. A new plant of machinery has just been hauled to the ground, and the work of putting it in place was started today. Johnson has been very successful in his leasing operations, especially on Gold hill, and it is thought that he will find a good shoot on the Chase.

At the depth of 135 feet Clarence A. Fitch who is operating a lease on the Burns claim of the Acadia Gold Mining company, has been driven to the surface by an entirely new vein in the property. This new ore body was encountered while a crosscut was being driven, and the indications promise that it will be an important strike for the lessee.

The world's largest ore body has been encountered in a fine grained phonolite and sylvanite and some free gold can be seen from specimens. The width varies from two feet to three feet. The operations in this level have not as yet been extended sufficiently to what is in ore, with the wall still to be encountered. The nature of the shoot, it will mean much to the lessees for they will be able to make a good clean up in the working of the lease.

The south 900 feet of the Ramona on Bull hill has been cut up into 300-foot blocks and yesterday the south block was leased to Patrick King, the middle block to McGinnis, and the north block to Pat Hines. All will commence work in the morning. The leases run for a period of two years with a graded royalty starting at 20 per cent. On the south block, King, who has ore in the 300-foot level, is sinking a shaft an additional 150 feet during the life of the lease. This block has produced to date about \$40,000 net.

Clark and Pinsoh have secured a two years' lease on a block of the Anaconda ground, and yesterday started drifting 200 feet below the level of the main Anaconda dike. They are already getting assays that run about pay.

The operations in the Golden Fleece, mine near Lake City, will be now being recovered the lost ore vein, and turn the mine into a bonanza. It is now thought the valuable ore shoot has been recovered some 600 feet below the level of the main Anaconda dike. Large ore bodies have been opened up in the tunnel and some of the assays have run as high as \$5,000 per ton in gold.

The values are found in petzite ore, a combination of tellurium, gold and silver, and the ore is estimated to be 10 per cent. silver, 10 per cent. gold and the rest tellurium. Samples have been exhibited at the office of Ramey C. Bogy of Denver. A plant will be erected at the mouth of the long tunnel, to have a capacity of 100 tons per day. This plant will be used for the purpose of concentrating the ore. The first run of the plant will be made before the end of the month containing still higher grade stuff, and it will probably run \$35,000 per ton. The plant is estimated to be worth \$25,000 per month from the life of the Golden Fleece stock, and as high as \$150, but recently it has been down

around 50 cents. Within three weeks it has jumped to 55 cents. The workings of the Golden Fleece include four tunnels, three of them, 100 feet apart, toward the south end of the hill. There is a shaft from a point about 1,200 feet above the lake level, and it is down about 700 feet. It is cut by the three upper tunnels and four additional levels under ground. An upraise is being used to meet the ore at the greatest tunnel driven from the old workings. It has been driven 270 feet up and 130 feet remain to complete the connection.

New ore bins are being constructed at the Star Gold Mining company's lease on the Home fraction on the northeast slope of Beacon hill, owned by the Commonwealth company. The management declines to state the condition of the property other than that a station is now being cut at the 300-foot level. A large body of low grade ore was encountered nearer the surface, and it is probable that the increased value of the ore is such as to warrant the construction of the ore bins.

Returns from a carload shipment from the Parkison lease on the Triumph on Battle mountain, were received yesterday and gave results of about 125 tons of ore, which is accumulated at New York. How long this will take is not known, but no immediate change in the situation is expected. There will be no absolute shutting off of the lead sulphide here, which is the policy of the smelter to continue to receive such ore as is produced by the Silver King mine of 150 to 175 tons a day of 45 to 50 per cent. lead ore, running high in silver, and which will stand a heavy treatment charge. This of course means a good profit to the smelter, and they will continue to accept of such ore, preferring to drop the low grade material which yields the lesser treatment charge. The scale of smelting charges is based on its value, to a large extent, it is thought, that it is or at first thought, whether it is or not, it is less the custom ever since the industry was established. The reason that the better grades of ore pay more is based on the obvious fact that they can stand it, and that therefore the smelters are enabled to treat the low grade material at this encourage mining. It is necessary to do this in order that the smelter may obtain the necessary combination for its furnace charges.

But the present situation is a unique one in the history of smelting. Whether or not smelting is temporary, whether it is caused by over production of lead, or the trust or what not, the fact is that the A. S. and R. company, is not buying any more low grade sulphide ore than it possibly can help. Under normal conditions, the smelter is inclined to encourage low grade mining for they require tonnage to keep their furnaces going, but now, the ore that yields the least profit to the smelter must go to the wall.

It is an artificial situation, however, and cannot last for long. Whether it is caused by over production of lead, or the trust or what not, the fact is that the A. S. and R. company, is not buying any more low grade sulphide ore than it possibly can help. Under normal conditions, the smelter is inclined to encourage low grade mining for they require tonnage to keep their furnaces going, but now, the ore that yields the least profit to the smelter must go to the wall.

The most recent gold belt shipper is the Grand Mogul, which is now on its way to the Big Four property in South Evans gulch. Last summer Manager John Walsh started a new shaft on the property, and at 232 feet began drifting in quartzite, where a rich vein was struck, giving some remarkable assays. During the winter, when the lots of ore have been shipped, which gave smelter returns as follows: Gold, 5.52 ounces; silver, 7.5; copper 8.4 per cent; net value, \$145; 10, 2, 9.14 ounces gold, 148 silver, 7.4 per cent, lead, 8.1 per cent; copper, net value, \$253. The vein is said to be a rich one, and preparations are being made for another shipment. This is evidently the main Big Four vein which was opened up several years ago, and which yielded a large sum to the owners.

One of the interesting features of mining which speaks well for the confidence investors have in the district, is the great number of new enterprises that are under way, particularly in sections which have been neglected for many years. West of the Arkansas valley, on the Big Four property, in South Evans gulch, last summer Manager John Walsh started a new shaft on the property, and at 232 feet began drifting in quartzite, where a rich vein was struck, giving some remarkable assays. During the winter, when the lots of ore have been shipped, which gave smelter returns as follows: Gold, 5.52 ounces; silver, 7.5; copper 8.4 per cent; net value, \$145; 10, 2, 9.14 ounces gold, 148 silver, 7.4 per cent, lead, 8.1 per cent; copper, net value, \$253. The vein is said to be a rich one, and preparations are being made for another shipment. This is evidently the main Big Four vein which was opened up several years ago, and which yielded a large sum to the owners.

North of Leadville the Big Evans company is sinking a new shaft and preparing to unwater the old Hoffer property and a lively season is promised. The Evans company has been working under way on its property, while the smoke from the boilers of the Empire Mining company can be seen marking the most southerly line of development in the district, with confidence that the mine will be opened up.

These and other prospecting enterprises, which do every hill in the district, are the best evidences that mining men have not lost faith or confidence. It is realized that the smelter condition of the district is a temporary one, and that eventually the work will be resumed, either by means of smelting or milling. (Herald-Democrat.)

State Mining News

LEADVILLE.

Unless there is a decided change for the worse in the sulphide situation it is not in the least probable that any of the mines here will close down. As the Herald-Democrat points out, some days are the real saving chance is the iron sulphide supply. The Yak ore, for instance, is either a straight iron sulphide or a zinc sulphide, and both these people it is simply a question of cars ready to pull a direct line to ship 200 tons a day, and is now taking out over 100 tons.

The ban, however, is upon the lead sulphide ore, and the reason is as explained by smelting men, that the A. S. and R. co. must work off the stock of lead about 10,000 tons, which is accumulated at New York. How long this will take is not known, but no immediate change in the situation is expected. There will be no absolute shutting off of the lead sulphide here, which is the policy of the smelter to continue to receive such ore as is produced by the Silver King mine of 150 to 175 tons a day of 45 to 50 per cent. lead ore, running high in silver, and which will stand a heavy treatment charge. This of course means a good profit to the smelter, and they will continue to accept of such ore, preferring to drop the low grade material which yields the lesser treatment charge. The scale of smelting charges is based on its value, to a large extent, it is thought, that it is or at first thought, whether it is or not, it is less the custom ever since the industry was established. The reason that the better grades of ore pay more is based on the obvious fact that they can stand it, and that therefore the smelters are enabled to treat the low grade material at this encourage mining. It is necessary to do this in order that the smelter may obtain the necessary combination for its furnace charges.

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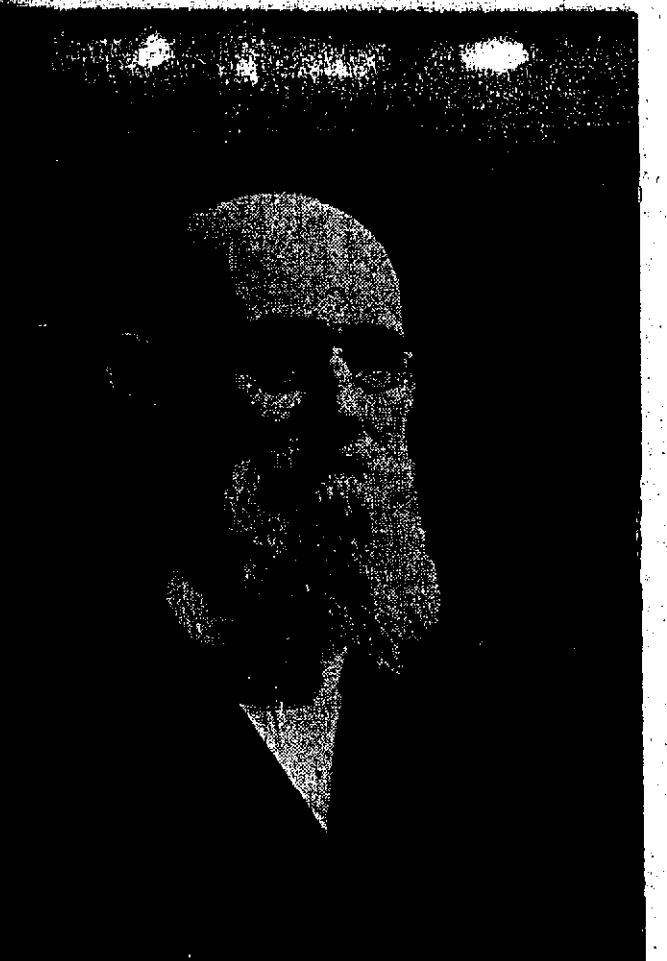
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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK IN COLORADO SPRINGS

A. N. POWELL ON EARLY DAYS

At this ideal home, upon place, will be welcomed in the little front parlor, where women, whose cut once betokens the staid, she will most likely be working, and even will work, she will soon be very confidentially that 75 years old, and that



REV. ALFRED N. POWELL.

Who, so she says, looks at her, in reality the younger than her the Rev. Alfred N. wife who, after wandering country, have finally Colorado Springs, as the which they are going declining years.

One time traveled the and the mountains in the noted scout Kit Carson and traders and trap- who has passed us score and ten, his put to shame the aver- of the present day, Mr. antuckian by birth, and instances have limited what he is of the type old men who have built of the great nations of the salt of the earth and kind to careers of im- have had a rather excit- ing remarkable after Powell a few days ago spent an afternoon in the home, listening in tales with which Mr. great, one.

My recollection of the west was my first it was anything partic- but being the first, it the most. This was the not Kit Carson, by going to go west, just the trip. I was young wanted to see a bit of as employed by a man who owned two wagons going to freight to Santa Fe of the world. This in 1848. We started of the month, leav- morning. There were Andre Baird, who was the capital of New he, termed, to rep- of the independent Texas to the rights of the territory of New territory claimed that the national demon- that New Mexico belonging to herself. appear before a coun- attempt to convince of the advisability of rather than to the in. In all, there were party after leaving Missouri. We were on Kit Carson, for to tell of the start of small company.

As far as Diamond suddenly found that all around us. We there, for the Indians had soon be coming had not been there, then Kit Carson, his Carson, and Captain for whose name I do and a Mexican servant came up to us and all of us. He always out of Bethlehem and very much a gentle- down and struck a light- the fringe animal, killing it instantly, and then with a quick swing of his stiletto he cut the warm tongue right out of the animal. All this happened without the train halting and second-

"In coming back we came with a wagon train of 80 wagons, all of them drawn in double file, so that in case of unexpected Indian attack we could for- tify ourselves between the two rows of wagons. As we came through Kan- sas, nearly all the buffaloes had dis- appeared, being still on the feeding ground farther south. There were a few old, isolated animals, which had not followed the rest of the herd. One day we came across a bunch of three, and as the dogs ran out and teased them one of them suddenly became stampeded and ran directly for our train, rushing blindly between the two rows of wagons, and finally charging right on a team and becoming tangled in the iron chains and snoring the animal. The Mexican driver jumped down and struck a light- the fringe animal, killing it instantly, and then with a quick swing of his stiletto he cut the warm tongue right out of the animal. All this happened without the train halting and second-

them looked in the direction of a lot of brush and small trees. Then we heard a noise as of a thousand Indians; at least so I then thought. It came nearer and we thought that the Indians were upon us surely this time. After a while, Carson told us that the noise was of wolves. The great gray wolf, as well as the coyote, was very plentiful then. I never had heard such an unearthly din as those beasts could make upon the prairies on a still night.

"This was my first Indian scare, and I never was frightened after that. In the morning we did meet a number of Indians, but they proved friendly. Carson spoke to them in English, and the leader replied in broken English. "We continued our journey toward

That was the way things were done in those days.

"Coming back, we met F. X. Aubrey, a trapper and trader, who was a great character. In those days, as he was crossing the plains all alone, as he had many a time before and did since. These wagon trains were great institu- tions in those days, and a picture- esque sight they were, too. Imagine a hundred or more white covered wagons, carrying all kinds of goods for trade with the Indians, and return- ing with rich pelts of fur and other goods from the Indians. But the stories that these men could tell when they returned! It was like hearing from another world."

DANA'S LETTER TO CONGRESS.

The members of the senate and house committees on public buildings and grounds have received from Post- master Dana of Colorado Springs a cir- cular letter showing the business trans- acted by the Colorado Springs office and the growth made by it during the past three or four years as well as some information concerning the city of Colorado Springs itself. This in- formation is sent to aid in inducing a favorable report upon the bill now before these committees to provide a public building for Colorado Springs. In his circular letter Postmaster Dana recites:

"In 1890 Colorado Springs had a popu- lation of about 15,000; in 1900 a popu- lation of 21,085; now a population of not less than 27,000. About 30,000 people reside within the mail delivery of Colorado Springs. The city and suburban towns are growing rapidly. There are not over a dozen vacant houses in the city."

"In 1901, there were issued by the city building inspector approximately 900 building permits. The amount ex- pended in Colorado Springs for build- ing in 1901 was \$1,897,205.

"Cripple Creek, 35 miles distant, is the greatest gold mining camp in the United States. Most of its properties are owned, controlled and operated by Colorado Springs people, and half of the ores taken from the Cripple Creek district are smelted or reduced here. The output of the Cripple Creek dis- trict for 1901 was \$25,000,000. Colo- rado Springs maintains the largest min- ing stock exchange in America. In 1901, \$91,050,067 cash sales of mining stock were made on the floor of the exchange. The combined deposits of the banks of Colorado Springs are \$3,850,000.

"A new court house and city hall are in process of construction. The city is the center of the finest scenic attractions in the United States. Thou- sands of people annually visit Colo- rado Springs and it is one of the most popular summer resorts in America. It is rapidly becoming a winter tourist town as well.

"Like Washington, it is a city of magnificent homes and magnificent distances.

"When the present postmaster as- sumed office, in 1897, the gross re- cepts of the office were about \$60,000; for the calendar year 1901, the gross receipts were \$99,216. Then the net revenue to the United States was \$39,000; for 1901, it was \$53,000. Then the net revenue among the postoffices of the United States in point of gross receipts was 104th; now its rank is 37th.

"Then the newspaper postage col- lected annually was about \$600; now it is nearly \$4,000 per year. Then about 19,000 money orders were issued each year; in 1901, over 36,000 orders were issued, the office ranking about 44th in the United States in the num- ber of money orders issued. For money orders issued, \$285,000 was taken in and \$274,000 was paid out on money orders. There was received as fees on orders issued, \$2,300. The office is a money order depository and received as deposits from other offices in 1901, \$89,596.

"In 1897 about 7,000 pieces of matter were registered; in 1901, 16,700. In 1897 about 10,000 pieces of registered matter were received; in 1901, 17,712 pieces. In 1897 about 16,000 of regis- tered matter were handled in transit; in 1901, 20,000 pieces.

"No less than 50,000 change of ad- dress and forwarding orders were left in 1901. The present fixtures were placed three years ago. It has been found necessary to double the capacity in many departments. There are 48 employees of the Colorado Springs post- office, besides which eight railway postal clerks are paid here. The runs of 23 postal clerks terminate in Colo- rado Springs. It is the terminus of four railway postoffices.

"In every department of the office, decided gains are made each month over the same month of the preceding year; and each year over the previous year."

COUNTY SURVEYOR HAS MOVED TO COURT HOUSE.

A new office was opened in the county court house yesterday. County Surveyor W. P. Woods, who has hitherto had his quarters in room 41, Hagerman block, moved to the new office which the county commissioners have given him on the second floor of the old court house. The office will be handsomely furnished and when the work of refitting it has been completed it will be the finest office in the building.

Mr. Woods, who last Tuesday be- gan his second term as surveyor, will occupy the new office with his deputy, H. E. Patterson, and R. W. Manley, an- other assistant.

The room on the second floor which is being refitted as an office for the surveyor has long been used as a storeroom.

WERE BAD EGGS.

Because the Midland railroad shipped and delivered a lot of eggs from the Henderson Commission company of this city, to a consignee at Grand Junction, contrary to the shipping orders of the firm, the railroad will have to pay \$154.00 for the eggs, as the bill was not paid by the consignee.

The eggs were sent according to "shippers' orders," and were not to be delivered to the consignee at Grand Junction until paid for. The eggs were delivered by the railroad company with- out the collection of the bill, and it is alleged that the consignee never paid for the eggs. (The commission company sued the railroad and the consignee was judgment was rendered against the railroad company.)

OBITUARY

The Romeo, Mich., Observer had the fol- lowing tribute to the memory of Edwin Wight Giddings, of this city:

EDWIN WIGHT GIDDINGS.

The bow that has long been bent to its greatest tension has at length shot its swift arrow to the heart of another mor- tual. Did you not hear it as its sharp sound cut the evening air, coming from yonder hill? Did not a quiver of strange awe seize upon you when you knew the long struggle was ended and another eye was forever closed to earthly scenes? The heart that was still by that arrow was another's, the sturdy man of energy and will, who could have told us more of the early years of our church than has been already recalled in this pa- per. Mr. Edwin Wight Giddings. While its members were few and feeble he cast his lot with its church and has been one of its faithful members through all the changing years till now. Mr. Giddings was born in Preston, Conn., June 11, 1815. On the paternal side he was seventh in descent from George Giddings, who came from St. Albans, England to Norwich, Mass., in 1635. On the maternal side he was fourth in the line of descent from the Rev. Jabez Wight, pastor of the Congregational church of East Norwich, Conn., in 1728, and three generations earlier in descent from Thomas Wight, a native of the Isle of Wight, from whose family the island received its name. Thomas came to Dedham, Mass., about 1637. Mr. Giddings' mother also belonged to the historic Aiden family. The sub- ject of our sketch came from Connecticut to Romeo about 1838 and went into the general merchandise business as the man- aging partner of the late Nathan Dickin- son of Amherst, Mass., under the firm name of Dickinson & Giddings. After Mr. Giddings' death in 1890 the firm name became E. W. Giddings & Son, and was developed into a strictly dry goods busi- ness. In all, Mr. Giddings was thus en- gaged for nearly 40 years and built up not only an extensive and lucrative business but, what is better, established for him- self a character of unimpaired integrity. For several years he was vice president and afterward president of the First Na- tional bank of Romeo. In 1874 he became president of the Citizens National bank and retained this office until failing health obliged him to relinquish all active business.

On October 12, 1840, he married Miss Martha S. Makepeace of West Brookfield, Mass., who died at Romeo, June 8, 1841. November 23, 1845, he married his second wife, Miss Mary A. Leach of Lima, N. Y., who died November 22, 1888, leaving two sons and four daughters, all of whom survive their parents. He gently breathed his life away at 5:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, January 7, 1902. Mr. Giddings' protracted and often severe illness has withdrawn him for many years from active life that we had become more fa- miliar with his appearance as an aged invalid who was pathetically striving to preserve his place in the world of action of which he had so long made a promi- nent part. In all his suffering he had been most sweetly patient and uncom- plaining. His heart has seemed to be mel- lowed by his trials and richer in those qualities that will be delightful memories to his family. He will be greatly missed and sincerely mourned, for, as need him. But the Lord at last had need of him. Respectfully submitted.

Mary A. Dickinson, Neologist.
Romeo, Mich., Jan. 8, 1902.

EILEEN M. HOLBROOK.

From the following notice published in the Boston Herald, last Saturday, it may be noted that Mr. A. S. Holbrook, not yet physically able to make the trip to Colo- rado Springs with the body of his late wife and the funeral here will therefore be deferred:

Sunday evening, January 12, 1902, at 618 South Ontario, Grace Holbrook, wife of A. S. Holbrook, passed away. Mrs. Holbrook was a victim of heart disease, complicated with other troubles. She was a native of Chester, Vt., and was 59 years of age, and was a resident of the place since 1887. She was a devoted wife and mother, and was a member of the First Presbyterian church. Her husband, Mr. A. S. Holbrook, moved to Boone, Ia., which place was their home for 10 years.

In 1885 they moved to Colorado Springs, seeking a change of climate which it was hoped would benefit Mr. Holbrook's health. There he remained until last September when they came to Denver in the hope that the mild climate of southern California would build up Mrs. Holbrook's failing health. But it was not so; the dread disease was too strongly seated; it could not be shaken off, and she passed away peacefully and un- expectedly taken to the arms of Jesus, whom she had faithfully served many years. She leaves a husband, who is just convalescing after a long illness, to mourn her departure.

Following the feeble state of his health, Mr. Holbrook cannot at once take the re- turning back to their home, and will there- fore keep them here until the approach of less rigorous weather in the east and un- til his own physical condition shall have improved. There is a strange land, Mr. Holbrook has quite a number of friends here, more particularly those who knew him in Colorado Springs. In that city he was a member of the firm of Holbrook & Perkins, clothing. He was there for many years a member of the session of the W. L. B. Boyle's church—the First Presbyterian.

Notice of funeral later.

MRS. O. P. SNYDER.

The funeral of Mrs. O. P. Snyder, who died in Manitou at her home on Wednes- day evening, took place on Friday after- noon from St. Andrew's Episcopal church, Rev. B. W. Bojnell preaching the funeral sermon. The choir, under the direction of James Thornton, rendered the usual re- sponsories. The ladies of St. Andrew's Ladies guild and other societies to which the deceased belonged gave handsome floral offerings.

Mrs. Snyder had lived in Manitou almost all of her life, coming here to reside in 1881. She was well known and universally loved for her gentle disposition and win- some manner. Although her health had been rather poor for some time, her death was a great surprise to her friends. The immediate cause of her death was meningitis.

MRS. H. M. FICKES.

Mrs. H. M. Fickes, well known in Colo- rado Springs, died at Springer, N. M., yesterday morning of pleurisy. Mrs. Fickes was the mother of Mrs. L. P. Lawton and Mrs. H. H. McCombs of this city and the remains will be brought here for burial. The funeral will be held this afternoon at 2:30 from the home of Mrs. McCombs, 339 E. Kiowa street. Inter- ment will be at Evergreen.

DOG FRIGHTENED

TWO BURGLARS.

Two burglars who attempted to break into the residence of Mr. W. H. Ackell, 1829 and 1831 North Union street, respec- tively, early yesterday morning, were frightened away from both places be- fore they could secure any plunder. They managed to escape, but the police are in their corners, and now the police are trying to find them.

Mr. Ackell was aroused by an unusual noise. He looked out of his bedroom window and saw two men evidently trying to open a window on the first floor of the north side of the house. The burglars heard Mr. Ackell, and fled, but soon appeared again in the yard of the residence of Mrs. Hutchinson, at No. 1822.

Mr. Ackell, who was watching them, went down stairs and released the watch dog. The dog soon located the strangers and barked. The burglars swore at the dog a few minutes and then departed for a second time.

Mrs. Hutchinson was awakened by the barking of the dog and was told by Mr. Ackell of the thieves. She made an investigation and found that the would-be robbers had forced a key out of the lock in the back door of her home. They had been compelled to flee before they could gain an entrance.

Special Policeman Pooley was notified of the attempted burglary and he no- tified the police department. No ar- rests have as yet been made.

H. KESSLER BUYS GREEN MOUNTAIN FALLS HOTEL.

Henry Anton Kessler, one of the best-known hotel men in the country, formerly of Switzerland and more re- cently proprietor of a well-known hotel at Princeton, New Jersey, where he had as his guests 200 Princeton stu- dents, has bought the Green Moun- tain hotel at Green Mountain Falls in the pass. The sale was consummated yesterday through the agency of J. W. Coffey of this city, the property being bought by Mr. Kessler from Mrs. Kath- erine Adams, of 410 North Cascade avenue, widow of the late Dr. Adams.

The property is one of the most at- tractive hotel properties in this part of the state. The building cost origi- nally about \$25,000, and there is in connection with it a pavilion that cost \$3,500 more. Ten acres of ground are included in the deal, and while the con- sideration is not stated specifically it is known that Mr. Kessler secured the property at a low figure, something less than \$10,000.

Mr. Kessler is one of the best-known chefs in the country. He will take possession of the house immediately and spend a considerable amount of money re-painting, re-papering and re- furnishing the place throughout. There will be accommodations for 150 guests and Mr. Kessler has already con- tracted to take care of about 50 people for a considerable portion of the sum- mer season.

It is his intention to open the house about May 1.

LAYDEN ABSTRACTED THE ABSTRACT BOOKS.

The mystery of how County Assessor Strachan secured the abstract books from the county commissioners has been solved. The books were slyly "abstracted" last Tuesday noon by former Assessor Layden and given to his successor.

There are five volumes of these books. They contain lists of all the real estate properties in the county, and the men who have been at work upon them have been eliminating from the lists the properties the owners of which have hitherto been registered as "unknown." The work was begun under the supervision of former as- sessor Layden, but the commissioners demanded the books and a compromise was effected, by which the county clerk, for whom the commissioners wanted the books, and the assessor, each employed one man on the books.

Matters stood this way until the change of administrations took place last Tuesday. Mr. Strachan thought he should have the sole right to employ men to work on the abstract books, and Mr. Layden thought so, too. Believing that possession is nine points in the law, Mr. Layden did his successor a favor, it is said, by securing the books, who has charge of the books on the second floor of the court house, were out at lunch at noon Tuesday. Mr. Layden is said to have quietly taken the books from their office to that of his successor, who was just receiving the keys of the office. The books were locked in the assessor's safe and are there now.

After the assessor secured the vol- umes, the commissioners passed a res- olution suspending work on them. It is said, however, that as soon as Mr. Strachan gets ready he will employ assistants to work on the books in spite of the commissioners' resolution.

ALL BUILDING RECORDS BROKEN.

During the week ending yesterday noon 49 permits for buildings to cost \$105,250 were issued by Building In- spector Coray. More permits were issued for new residences than during any other week in the history of the city, and all weekly records of the office, except when permits for large buildings were granted, were broken.

Porty of the permits issued last week were for residences, and the re- mainder for stores, shops and additions to old structures. The residences for which permits were granted are prin- cipally cottages and other small dwell- ings costing from \$500 to \$6,000. The present rapid growth of the city is responsible for the large number of per- mits. With the exception of a hotel addition costing \$15,000, a store and lodging building costing \$7,000, and two residences, all the permits were for houses costing less than \$5,000.

The records of the office of the build- ing inspector show that on an average about 90 permits, for buildings costing in the aggregate \$100,000, are issued each month. The record for last week, as far as the cost of buildings is con- cerned, exceeds the monthly average.

During the week ending January 10 only 15 permits were granted. Last week the number was 49, due in part to the refusal of business after the hol- iday period.

There is every indication that all records of the office will be broken during this month for permits for resi- dences.

TO SHORTEN PALMER LAKE-MONUMENT ROAD.

Work was begun yesterday under the direction of the county commissioners on the new county road above Monu- ment. This road will extend about five miles, shortening the distance some- what between Monument and Palmer Lake on the road to Denver.

Commissioners House and Greenway and Road over Mr. H. Bartel went to the monument in the morning to su- pervise the beginning of the work. The new road will not be completed for some time.

CORPORAL CURL DIED IN SERVICE

Colorado Springs is called upon to mourn the loss of another of her soldier sons.

Corporal William E. Curl of the Phil-ippine Scouts, son of Asa Curl of Amo, El Paso county, was killed by the ac- cidental discharge of a rifle which he was cleaning on November 4 last, and the definite information of the death reached his parents only yesterday.

The body will be brought here for burial.

The information came in a letter from First Lieutenant Carl L. Stone of the company which young Curl was a mem-

ber, to the United States when desired. Very respectfully,
Carl L. Stone,
First Lieutenant, Philippine Scouts,
Talavera, Nueva Ecija, P. I.

Corporal Curl was well known in El Paso county, both in the eastern section of the county where his home was and in Colorado Springs where he was a student in Colorado college for three years. He left his studies at the col- lege to cast his fortunes with the sol- diers in the Philippines, re-enlisting with the regular army when the term of his enlistment as a volunteer ex- pired. His conduct through his military career was a matter of pride to his



CORPORAL CURL AND TWO FILIPINO SCOUTS.

ber, the letter from Lieutenant Stone reading as follows:
Talavera, Nueva Ecija, P. I.,
November 6, 1901.

Mayor, Amo, Colo.:
Sir: I have the honor to notify you that William E. Curl, a son of one of your townsmen, whose ad- dress is unknown to me, was ac- cidentally killed at this station at about 6:15 p. m. November 4, 1901, by the discharge of a rifle which he was cleaning.

I respectfully request that you notify his people and I inclose a certificate of pay due him which, mailed to "The Auditor," Manila, P. I., will get the pay due him. Please express my personal sym- pathy to his people and say to them that I was glad to write to them any particulars they may de- sire. They will furnish me with their ad- dress.

He is buried at this post and the grave marked and definitely lo- cated, so that the body may be re-

father, and to his friends everywhere. His death will be a serious blow to more than were known to be his friends. At the college William Curl was a good student. He was a talented young man, gifted with considerable ability as a public speaker as well as in many other ways.

Soon after his death actually took place there was a rumor of it here, but it lacked confirmation and not until he received the above letter from the Lieu- tenant of his son's company was the father, as to what had been the fate of his son.

The young soldier, whose life has been sacrificed to his country's cause was the son of a veteran. Asa Curl served through the civil war with company C, Seventeenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was known through his own regi- ment and farther as "Sherman's Fifer Boy."

Asa Curl came to the city yesterday to take immediate steps toward having the remains of his son sent home. The body will be brought back to his native land and will be buried, probably with military honors, in this city.

LOCAL PENSION DISTRICT SHOWS LITTLE INCREASE.

From the headquarters of the local pension district, located at Topeka, Kan., some interesting facts have just been given out.

There are usually just about enough new pensioners added to the rolls as there are removals by death and other causes. During the month of December there was a net gain of 52 but the rolls will show a net decrease for the next three months. This is because the old pensioners are getting older and the ship- ments of cold weather. They are not so rugged as they were 40 years ago. January, February and March are hard on them. Grippe and pneumonia make great gaps in their ranks.

On December 31 there were 115,856 pensioners on the rolls of the agency that includes Colorado. This was a gross increase during December of 434. During the same time there was a gross loss of 352, making a net gain of 82.

Of the 352 removed from the rolls, 215 died. The balance were made up by widows getting married and thereby losing their pensions; minors of soldiers becoming of age, and transfers to other agencies.

It is interesting to note that there are on the rolls of this agency 78 widows of veterans of the war of 1812. These survivors doubtless were married while they were young to "1812 veterans" who were advanced in years. Fifty years hence they will probably be hardly any survivors of the civil war, but there will be a great many widows of survivors.

There are also on the rolls 988 sur- vivors of the Mexican war, and 1,043 widows of Mexican war veterans. There are 61 survivors of the Indian wars, and 185 widows of those who served in the Indian wars.

The Topeka agency is by far the largest and most important one in the entire pension service. An immense amount of money is paid out through it every three months. It is not only a good thing for the old soldiers but it is also a good thing for everybody else for it is a virtual distribution of a portion of the public wealth. The business which arises from the distribution of pension money in Missouri, Kansas, Colorado and Oklahoma doubtless makes a considerable volume.

FELL FROM HIS HORSE AND BROKE HIS LEG.

While descending Pike's Peak along the Cog road on horseback, Friday night, on his way to Colorado Springs, to meet his wife, who was returning home from a long eastern visit, Gus Vandell, foreman of the Short Line's power house above Lake Moraine, fell and broke his leg. His horse stumbled and threw him. In some way he man- aged to reach the home of Thomas Rice, the city's caretaker at Lake Moraine, where he is now being attended.

Mrs. Vandell arrived in Colorado Springs Friday night, and was disap- pointed in not meeting her husband.

Yesterday morning she went to the office of the city engineer and tele- phoned to Lake Moraine to make in- quiries. She was then informed of the accident. Mr. Vandell is said to be suffering severely from shock and ex- posure. There is nearly a foot of snow on the peak in the vicinity of Lake Moraine.

Mrs. Vandell yesterday arranged to have a physician call up to the lake to set her husband's broken leg. The doctor had to wade through the snow to reach the canon road and thence to Lake Moraine, a distance of about nine miles.

SPRINGS MEN OPERATE SAN JUAN COAL LANDS.

Among the companies incorporated yes- terday is the Standard Fuel company with a capital of \$100,000 in shares of \$10. The incorporators are G. A. Taff, A. S. Munson and J. A. Barclay, all of Colorado Springs. This company has been formed for the purpose of developing the immense deposits of coal which lie near to Ouray, Colo. On their land is a vein of coal of good quality, over 25 feet wide. It will operate in connection with the San Juan Railway and Electric company, which has been formed for the purpose of build- ing an electric road from the mines to Ouray. The capital for this latter enter- prise has been secured and the construc- tion of the road will begin as soon as weather permits. The directors of the coal company are A. S. Munson, G. A. Taff, E. T. Hamilton, W. B. Thurston and J. A. Barclay, all of Colorado Springs. This incorporation is another instance of the enterprise of Colorado Springs capi- talists.

TWENTY THOUSAND PAID FOR MANITOU HIGH LINE

One of the best financial deals in street railways that has been recorded in a long time was the sale of what was popularly known as the Manitou High Line, in Manitou, a short time ago. The sum of \$20,000 was paid for one mile of single track, there being no equipment or other property than the track. The parties to the sale were the Manitou Electric Railway and Casino company and the Colorado Springs & Suburban Railway company.

On Monday, January 27, there will be a meeting of the stockholders of the Manitou Electric company for the purpose of ratifying the act of the directors in selling the property, upon the considerations named above.

Heretofore, the High Line's tracks were used by the Rapid Transit com- pany, who leased the tracks and used its own cars in the running of the road. For this purpose, a considera- tion was paid to the High Line. This lease is also canceled by the sale, and now the Suburban company will operate this route. A double track is being put in, and a number of extensive im- provements are in process of installa- tion.

